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PROGRAMME

ALLEN COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
JULY 10, 1941...1:30 P.M.

GRAND MARCH
INVOCATION

CLASS

HYMN---JE SUS LOVES ME

Verda Mae Slain
Violet Farnick
Anna Lamons
Gloria Ferrier

CLASS PLAY---WHAT HARTWELL LEARNED

C A S T

Teacher-----Dlema Justice
Hartwell-----Merlin Doud
Superintendent---William Smith
Hartwell's Mother-Amy Fett
Mother Education---Wilma Doltz
Arithmetic-----Hazel Lutz
History-----Dorothy Lamons
Language-----Corrine Lutz
Geography-----Marie White
Spelling-----Robert Ryan
Reading-----Mildred Yarman
Writing-----Donald Schic
Announcer-----Dorothy Lamons
Stage Settings-----Herbert Farnick
Allen Lang

Note: The play cast comprises the entire graduating class
D UET-----O TELL US MERRY BIRDS

Dorothy Lamons
Mildred Yarman
Amy Fets
Wilma Doltz
ORA KUHLMAN

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS-----

GLEE CLUB

MUSIC-----

Rose of Tra Lee
Chiapanecas
Keep on Hipin'
Flag Without a Stain

Charles Glover
Jeffrey Marlow
Kathleen Maxwell
E.A. White

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS---DAVID SELLERS

CLASS: Wilma Doltz, Merlin Doud, Amy Fett
Dlema Justice, Corrine Lutz, Hazel
Lutz, Dorothy Lamons, Allen Lang,
Robert Ryan, Donald Schic,
William Smith, Mildred Yarman,
Herbert Farnick, Marie White.

By Bill Phonemus & Bill Smith.

COMMENCEMENT

MAKE
GOOD
ENGLISH



YOUR GOAL

By Dr. Kyan
8a.



498675



1940 - 1941



GREETINGS

THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES of the
ALLEN COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME SCHOOL take great
pleasure in offering our annual number of the
ALLEN COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME SCHOOL HIGH LIGHTS
for your approval. It has been fun making it.
Some of it is original and much of it has been
borrowed. That which we borrowed has become ours
in our desire to further our education by reading
and writing after the masters.
THANK YOU.

A.C.C.H. HIGHLIGHTS ANNUAL

STAFF

JUNE 1941

VOLUME E NO. III -EDITION NO. VI.

Published by

ALLEN COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME SCHOOL

Editor-----Herbert Warnick
Assistant Editor-----John Schie
Sports Editor-----Donald Schie

Assistants. Bill Smith
Mildred Yarman

Hazel Lutz

Comics and Jokes.

Delma Justice

Corrine Lutz

William Rhonemus

News Reporters.

Merlin Doud-----Senior Boys

James Marshall-----Junior Boys

Amy Fett and

Erma 1 Sands-----Senior Girls

Delma Justice and

Mary Bice-----Junior Girls

Marie White and

Hazel Lutz-----Intermediate

D onald Schie and

William Rhonemus--Special

Ethel Richardson--Primary

Sponsor-----David Sellers

ACCH GIVES SAFETY PROGRAM OVER WOZO

The Girl's Glee Club gave a safety program their version of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" over Radio Station WOZO Wednesday Evening, November 6th, 1940. The program was made up of songs by the Glee Club and safety talks and rules by the boys and girls of the school invited to see the playlet.

Ethel Richardson was mistress of ceremonies and was assisted by Hazel Lutz and Dorothy LaMons in reading the scripts.

The Glee Club, directed by Mrs Anguish and John Alden: John Schie assisted at the piano by Mrs. Brown sang the following songs: My Grandfather's Clock, In the Evening by the Moonlight, and My Spanish Guitar--A College Song.

Ethel Richardson, 7A

Bob Ryan: The manager just made me manager of his doughnut factory.

John: Congratulations, Are you in charge of everything?

Bob: Yes, the hole works.

CLUBS SING AT TEACHER'S CONVENTION

The boys and Girls Glee Clubs of ACCH were invited to take part in the program for the Primary Section of the Northeast Teacher's Association. The meeting was in the Auditorium of the Central High School October 25th.

The Girl's Glee Club sang the following numbers: Morning Invitation; Grandfather's Clock; Alexander; and My Spanish Guitar--College Song. The Soloist, Anna LaMons sang I Love the Merry Sunshine and Ten Little Pumpkins. The boys and girls sang, If You Can't Sing--Whistle; and God Bless America.

The girls in the glee club were: Betty Warnick, Corrine Lutz, Delma Justice, Diana Ferrier, Doris Arnold, Dorothy LaMons, Ermal Sands, Hazel Lutz, Vera King, Helen Ferrier, Wilma Deltz, Mary Bice, Mildred Petty, and Mildred Yarman.

The boys were; Joe Biggs, James Marshall, LeRoy Snellenberger, Dean High, Donald Schie, Bob Fett, John Schie, Homer Johnson, Albert Hall, Richard Siebold, James Fagan, Bill Rhonemus, Ray Stevens, Fay Stevens, Gene Faust, Charles Brown, George Boone, Clarence Stippich, Clinton Clark, Norman Doud, Floyd Ferrier, and Elmer Zinn.

Other girls who took part were Ethel Richardson, Amy Fett, Marie White, Naomi White, and Anna LaMons.

Amy Fett, 7A.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES PRESENT

MILES STANDISH

The seventh and eighth grades presented Wednesday afternoon, November 20th, in the school auditorium, The entire school was invited to see the playlet.

The cast of the playlet was as follows: Announcers: Hazel Lutz and Donald Schie. Miles Standish: Homer Johnson.

Priscilla: Dorothy LaMons

Messenger: Billy Smith

Watta Matt: Robert Fett

PeeKwat: Eugene Torrence.

Other Indians: Corrine Lutz, Delma Justice, William Rhonemus, Merlin Doud

Elder Brewster: James Marshall.

Singers: Amy Fett, Wilma Deltz, Mildred Yarman, Mary Bice, Ermal Sands, Ethel Richardson, Doris Beam, and Helen Ferrier.

Mildred Yarman, 8A.

VALUE OF OUR NEWSPAPER

Our newspaper teaches us many different things, which we will need in our daily lives. It teaches us to write compositions, develops good handwriting, because if papers are handed in, in a messy condition they are returned to be done again, for if they cannot be read it would be better not to have written them at all. Our newspaper teaches us to do things for ourselves, and not to be so dependent. Besides teaching us things it shows us what we can do for ourselves if we will try. We enjoy to write papers and later enjoy to read them again when they are in print. We believe that our newspaper is very valuable. In future years we may look back on our school and say, "Well we have something to show for it, be it ever so big or small."

Corrine Lutz, 8A.

VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER TO OUR SCHOOL.

It is a great pleasure to us, to put out a newspaper. Each year we have done this. Since 1938 we have put out a big final Annual edition.

We write what we wish and make headings for the articles. After we have all that done we hand it in. It is typed and made into stencils, printed, and made into the booklet which will be handed out. It takes a lot of hard work and also a lot of paper.

Each of us and many others look forward to receiving copies of the newspaper and the annual edition. Mary Bice, 7A.

OUR SCHOOL NEWSPAPER

To me the school newspaper is important in many ways. I can look up in it and see what has happened in the past, see what is going on, and when it happened. It is also very interesting and educational to read and look at it during a past time period, just for pleasure. The paper has a variety of very interesting pictures of the children belonging to our school. There are drawings by the children themselves. We have an honor roll that the highest students are on and many trying their best to have their names included.

Mildred Yarman, 8A.

VALUE OF SCHOOL NEWSPAPER TO ME.

The value of the school newspaper to me is that we may learn to write up an article which may be good in our older lives. We have to learn to write compositions on many topics. We may work in different jobs such as newspapers write books, or be the author of a poem. In order to hold a job, as this one we must be able to think straight and have a clear mind so we can remember the different items that will be needed in the articles.

Bill Smith, 8A

OUR NEWSPAPER

If we did not have newspapers we would be about as bad off as the far a times of John Gutenberge who was the founder of the modern newspaper. Since his time there have been many different kinds in use, but all the time they have been improving and getting better.

Every person should be interested in newspapers. We learn of the various unusual things that happen all over the world. Our school newspaper is the place in the mind of our school that centers the things we do. The newspaper is a part of us. We think of improving it from year to year. We are training ourselves for jobs of this kind or whatever they may be, so that in later years we will be ready when we have our opportunity.

We also have art to improve our newspaper. This year original pictures are being arranged to put in. To make our articles the best possible we re-write them carefully several times. We have plenty of time to get out articles ready. We check up on our own work regularly. I think we should be proud of our newspaper work and the opportunity it offers us.

Joe Biggs, 7A.

THE VALUE OF OUR SCHOOL NEWSPAPER

All the things which happen at the cottages are made known, by our reporters and other members of the staff. Articles for the ACCH Highlights, a paper which comes out at the end of each month and at the end of the year are written by the boys and girls. In it there are jokes, comics, health, arithmetic, english, science, nature study, history, reading, geography, and many others. So now you see what the newspaper can do for you, for us, and for our school.

Bob Ryan, 8A.

MY SCHOOL NEWSPAPER

The school newspaper is a lot of value to me. It helps me in my education and planning for my future life, for I would like to be a newspaper reporter. It gives me a lot of opportunity and gets me interested in different things. We write about things right here in our school and I have to stay awake to get the most out of the things that are happening and get all the news possible.

John Schie, 8A.

A DOG NAMED PAL

Pal was a swell dog. He was a brown and white collie. Each evening he would help bring the cows in to milk. He was a faithful dog. We played together all the time on the green grass in the shade of an old oak tree. One day Pal got into the chicken coop with the chickens. The chickens got all excited and flew everywhere. Some of them got on Pal's back and he became angry and killed some of them.

When my father found out about it he said that he would have to kill Pal. He took his shotgun and Pal out into the barn and locked the door. When he went out he forgot the shells for his gun so he had to return to the house for them.

When he went in I slipped into the barn and let Pal out. I was going to hide him away so that Dad could not shoot him. Pal slipped away from me and ran toward the road without noticing that a car was coming. The car struck him and he was killed instantaneously.

I have another dog now. His name is Penny. I like him very much.

Donald Schie, 8A.

FREE IRELAND

Free Ireland or Fire as it is called and the United States have very much in common. (1) The people of both countries have loved liberty enough to fight for it. (2) Both countries have won their independence from Great Britain. (3) Both countries want to stay out of the present war in Europe.

John Schie, 8A.

LITTLE AMERICA

Several hundred men have been living far away from war and the threat of war since early last year. They are scientists and polar experts belonging to the Byrd Antarctic Expedition in Little America. They have been studying the resources, climate and geography of the section of Antarctica claimed by the United States. They hoped to spend several years in this task. However Congress refuses to provide funds for another years work. Admiral Richard Byrd, leader of the expedition, has sent his ship, the BEAR, to bring the explorers back to the United States.

Omie Brown, 7A.

THE BOOKOMOBILE

Every Wednesday Morning (now Monday afternoon) the bookmobile comes to our school. The books on the truck are reading books from the Allen County Library. If the book desired in not on the truck, all we have to do is ask for it. It will then be brought out the next week.

Reading is a very interesting subject and it is a very good hobby.

Mildred Yarman, 8A.

THE ANNUAL

For the last several years we have made up a newspaper and an annual for the end of the year.

We collect articles made up in each room. They may be news, jokes, comics, stories, poems or any other subject.

Each year we choose an editor, reporters, and others responsible for certain parts of the work.

We hope that each year our annual may become better than it was the last. We wish to thank each of the teachers and all of the boys and girls who had a part in making it a success.

Seventh and Eighth Grades.

A GOOD CITIZEN

How may I be a good citizen? Here are a few of the characteristics of a good citizen: (1) HONESTY. This is the first and most important. (2) CIVIC SPIRITED. One must be interested in the welfare of the school, community, and the nation. (3) Have a RESPECT FOR LAW. Obedience of the rules must become second nature. (4) Devoted to DEMOCRACY and AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS? Appreciate the rights, privileges, and duties of an American Citizen. (5) Be JUST. Be fair in play, work, and family, personal, and public life. (6) SYMPATHY. Be understanding. (7) Be INDUSTRIOUS. (8) THINK STRAIGHT. (9) Be TOLERANT. This means that we must respect the other fellow's opinion. (10) OPEN-MINDED. We do not make up our minds about a matter until we know both sides of it. (11) CIVIC-PARTICIPATION. We take part in the work of the community about us, doing our very best to help make it a better community to live in.

Seventh and Eighth Grade Pupils.

BIG GAME ANIMALS.

Big game animals are increasing in this country-thanks to the care taken in recent years to preserve them. A survey made by the Department of Interior in December, 1938 shows a million more of those animals than there were in 1937. The count included elk, moose, bears, and buffaloes.

David Nesbitt, 7A.

HOW TO FIND YOUR JOB.

1. Read books and magazine articles.
2. Visit offices, factories, and shops.
3. Talk to workers in various fields.
4. Start work in a vocational guidance club.
5. Listen to speakers in various fields.
6. See movies of various kinds of work.
7. Try out different kinds of work during vacations.

Joe Biggs, 7A.

A CITIZEN

What is a good citizen? It is a person who is kind and a friend to all. In my opinion it is a person who is helpful and is always there in case of trouble.

A good citizen is fair in play and is willing to take part in anything he or she is asked. If you see anyone fighting, it would be only fair to interfere and if anyone is hurt you should help them, and be kind to them.

A person who is asked to do something worthwhile doing and refuses is not a good citizen. Are you a good citizen? Check yourself and see if you are a good citizen.

Dorothy LaMons, 8A.

THE SAFETY LINE.

Experts say that forty five million people in America live below the safety line because they do not get the food they need. These Americans are below the safety line because:

1. Some of them do not earn enough. They must be taught.
2. Some do not know what foods they need. They must be helped.
3. Some live on land that can not support their families. They must learn how.
4. Some of them do not care enough. They must be aroused.

Doris Beam, 7A.

Bill: What is a saw-horse?

Omie: Why, Bill, Don't you know? It is the past tense for sea-horse.

NOVEMBER CALENDAR

The calendar placed on the board for the month of November was very pretty. At the bottom below the dates there was a picture of the Pilgrims waving farewell to the ship. There was a Pilgrim maiden and a man standing on the seashore waving goodbye.

The picture is made with colored chalk and is in many pretty colors. The man and woman are dressed in black and white and have light hair. The ship is black and white with red and blue banners. The ocean is in shades of blue and purple. The rocks are gray and the grass in shades of green. The sky was painted light blue.

Corrine Lutz, 8A.

A GOOD CITIZEN.

I think I know a good citizen. He is a boy aged fourteen, and in the Allen County Children's Home School. He obeys the rules and regulations cheerfully. He will help in the right way when it is needed. He is always ready to help the supervisors when they call him or tell him what to do. He has been taught to stay out of trouble and to mind his own business. I think he is a good citizen.

Billy Smith, 8A.

APPEARANCES.

I think a persons appearances are just as important in their life as the way they act. One does not need to be rich to have a good appearance. If you keep what clothes you have in good condition and if you do all the little things for good appearances, such as, your shoes, hair, and all the other little necessities, it becomes simple to appear well. Then you will be welcomed by other people.

Delma Mae Justice, 8A.

MARCH OF DIMES.

The annual, "MARCH OF DIMES", by which the nation celebrates President Roosevelt's birthday on January 30th, is now under way. All over the country, as a tribute to the President, Americans are asked to contribute their dimes or dollars for the treatment and prevention of Infantile Paralysis. Most of the money is used to fight the disease in the local community. The rest pays for laboratories in which the scientists are trying to find ways of preventing and curing the disease.

James Marshall, 7A

HOW MARY MADE FRIENDS

The Murphseys had just moved from Oklahoma to California with all the family - except Mary thought was very sad. She had not looked well for a week and Mr. Murphsey was much worried about her. Yet she was in her room crying.

Mr. Murphsey had not been able to live on his dry little farm. Now he was fortunate enough to have a few acres of good land with a little cottage. "What could be the matter?", thought Mrs. Murphsey. She could not guess how Mary had been suffering. Mr. Murphsey had always liked school. She had been a member of most of the activities at West Gap.

In her room, between naps, Mary was remembering that first day just a week ago. The girls had looked at her curiously. So she had begun to feel that her clothes were all wrong and everything about her. The boys were even worse. They hadn't even noticed her at all. Mary felt that she could like Miss Bradley if she had a chance. But when her first recitation came, Mary realized that her answers were not what Miss Bradley expected. Her knowledge of some subjects was a head of the rest of the class, but in other subjects she received less training.

She would never forget the titters that ran around the rest of the room when she misspelled "Mississippi", with "qua", as if she hadn't spelled it a hundred times correctly at home. It was just bear she was upset, worried, and she felt so strange in this new school. "My couldn't the other students understand?"

I know how refugees must feel moaned Mary to herself. Only most people are kind to refugees because they know what trouble they have had. Maybe if these boys and girls could realize how much I want friendship they would be different. I know they do not mean to be cruel.

"One thing is certain", she told herself. "This isn't the way to be popular". "If I have any Murphsey backbone at all, now is the time to use it. It might not hurt to use a few brains as well".

Next morning Mary met Betty Lake. Instead of Mary waiting for Betty to speak, she spoke up first, with a friendly smile. Mary greeted Batty, "Good morning". Betty was surprised. All that day Mary made the first move toward friendship. She found that many of the nice girls were just as shy as she had been. They had wanted to talk to her, they admitted but did not know just how to begin.

When Mary made an amusing blunder in class the rest laughed with her instead of

at her. Before the day was over Mary became a part of the class instead of an outsider. Finally they started a neighbor's guide which helped to make people feel at home.

Rewritten from Current Events

A GOOD CITIZEN

A good citizen is something everyone should try to be. A good citizen is fair in sports, unselfish, honest, and thinks well of others. A good citizen does not use suggestions of others without giving them credit. A good citizen tries to find and admits his faults, and corrects them. Good citizens will be able to work together.

Ermal Sands, 7A.

A GOOD CITIZEN

A good citizen is a person who is not selfish and who when others are in trouble helps them out. A good citizen must be honest, energetic, and have loyalty for his family, country, and everybody.

A good citizen likes clean sports and plays baseball and other sports. He goes to Church and practices his religion every day. He is helpful and does nice things for everyone. That is my opinion of a good citizen.

Robert Ryan, 8A.

WORKERS ARE DRAFTED

Modern wars are fought in the factories as well as on the battlefield. Britain's Minister of Labor, Sir Ernest Bevin is aware of this. He told Parliament recently that British men and women will soon be drafted for industry just as men were drafted for the army.

All workers and those able to work will be asked to register. Those doing work not considered important may be asked to transfer to defense industries.

Mary Pace, 7A.

AID FOR BRITAIN OUTSIDE CONGRESS

Outside Congress two leaders were giving their aid to Britain in other ways. President Roosevelt drove to Annapolis to meet and greet Britain's new Ambassador to this country. Lord Halifax arrived on board the new battleship, King George V. Usually the new ambassador from a country presents his country's greetings at the White House. Never before has a President so honored an Ambassador.

On the other side of the Atlantic, Wendell Willkie was being greeted by Prime Minister Churchill. He is seeing the ruins and reporting on them.

David Nesbitt, Sp.

WRITING

Writing is one thing that we should try to accomplish during our eight years in the elementary schools. We have a fine writing supervisor, Miss Koons. Our teachers in our school provide plenty of time for practice in writing and help us in the correct methods.

To write well it is necessary to spell well. Knowing how to spell is not hard. Also learning to read well is a help toward good writing.

All these combinations are the leadings to a good writer. I am sure that the person who cannot write well will not get the best position. If we speak well and pronounce our words correctly it will also help in our writing. So learn to speak, spell, and write well.

Joe Biggs, 7A.

TAXES FOR DEFENSE

In Britain every man pays 37¢ out of every dollar he earns for taxes. He pays much larger hidden taxes than we do on items such as sugar, bread, and other necessities. Many Americans are willing to pay higher taxes for defense. However they think that some of their present taxes should be changed so that more money could go toward defense and toward reducing our national debt.

The cost of running our state, county, and local governments is much greater than many think it should be. It has increased a great deal in recent years. Part of the increase comes from many new services which these people think should be sacrificed just now for the safety of our country. Part of the increase comes from inefficient and out-of-date methods of running these governments, and part comes from waste and even graft. In many parts of the country groups are being formed to study these taxes and to try to get them reduced. These groups point out that the state and local governments cost ten billion dollars per year or about twenty cent per day for each man, woman, and child in the United States. They say that if we could cut this coast only two cents per day for each person the savings would pay the wages and the cost of training, feeding, and clothing an army of 5,000,000 men.

David Nesbitt, Sp.

DIPLOMA CY

Son: Pa, what do you mean by diplomacy?

Pa: My son, if you would tell a girl that her face would stop a clock, you're in for it, but if you tell her that time stands still while you gaze in her eyes, that's diplomacy.

WHAT ABOUT THE BOYS?

Boys sure haven't a bit of room to talk about the girls. They say that the girls primp but please listen to this. I have actually seen boys who would stand in front of the mirror for hours to see if they were handsome or not.

Now for the make-up; boys have to wear it, of course they wouldn't admit it but it is true. When Halloween comes they just can't wait to dress up and smear t make-up on. About niety seven out of ev hundred boys like to look like the girl

They yell because the girls use nail polish but it is well to see that if the boys get their hands on it they put some on. I've hear of boys asking the girls to let them use some. So, boys, just sit down and think it over, how more and more the boys are getting like the girls.

Dorothy LaMons, 8A.

BROADCAST

Wednesday evening, March 19th, at 8:30 the boys and girls of the seventh and eighth grades of the Allen County Children's Home School gave a 30 minute presentation of every day life at school. This program was given over radio station WGL

Every morning the class comes to a meeting presided over by the class President. Other class officers are: vice-president, secretary, and sargeant-at-arms. Then each week the president selects six people who will make up the English and Conduct committees. The English committee watches for mistakes in English and the Conduct committee watches for the mistakes in conduct. If a persons name appears more than three times during a week he must wear a special tag during the next week. If you bum around and don't work you may have to wear it a second week. or perhaps sit in the hall with a dunce cap on your head.

I think the children enjoy the whole works and it teaches them to be more careful when they do their talking.

Mildred Yarman, 8A.

SHOWS

Every Friday evening we go to the gym. for about an hour and a half for entertainment. We almost always see four reels of moving pictures. Two of them are educational pictures and two are just for our pleasure. We enjoy these shows very much and hope that we may continue them.

All of the educational pictures teach us many things we do not know.



SPORTS

BASKET BALL HISTORY AT ACCH

We started school in the new building in 1936. However the gymnasium was not completed until about Christmas so there was no basket ball that year.

In 1937, Mr. Sellers, our coach, started us in the beginning of the year and we played through the entire season. The boys were big and they won most of their games. They went to the finals, losing to Harmar by one point. The first string that year was Donald Schultz, Ray Jones, Charles McGill, Bob Holmes, and Mike Bojinoff.

The 1938 team played a good season winning about half of the games. They lost the second game in the tournament. They were Russell Young, Robert Schie, Louis Smyers, John Schie, Homer Johnson, and Norma Brown.

The 1939 team played a good season winning about half of the games. They lost their second game in the tournament. The squad was Charles Hagan, Richard Torrence, John Schie, Robert Fetts, and Herbert Warnick.

The 1940 boys are small. However they did fairly well during the second semester. They lost their first

game of the tournament to Harmar. It was a well played game. The team is made up of Omie Brown, Neal Hagan, Donald Schie, James Marshall, Joe Biggs, Bill Smith, Fay Stevens, Ray Stevens, and Eugene Torrence.

Donald Schie, Sports Editor

GIRLS GYM

Every Wednesday afternoon during the last semester the girls of Mr. Sellers Room go to the gym. The girls decide what kind of game they will play. The games getting the most votes will be played that week. Basket Ball, volley ball, stunts, acrobatics, and dancing are the most popular activities.

Mildred Yarman, 8A.

ACCH vs WASHINGTON

Allen County met Washington School on Wednesday evening, February 12th. Things went well during the first half. The score was ACCH 7 and Washington 7. During the second half things went wrong and they took the lead, the game ending 24 to 12 in their favor. ACCH could not hit their free throws which could have won the game for them. Biggs missed 20 out of 21 tries. The players were as follows.

ACCH	WASHINGTON
Brown	Daniel
Schie	Fleck
Stephens	Moore
Marshall	Carlisle
Smith	Fisher
Hagan	Whitchurus
	Gunther

Bill Smith, 8A.

Assistant Sports Editor

SPORTS

The boys are hoping to go places in track work this year. We are practicing whenever there is spare time. The basket ball season is completed. The boys did well and put up a swell fight. Every

one was satisfied with the

We get a lot of pleasure from volleyball too. In

Volleyball it is necessary to know just where to move to be where the ball is. We get a lot of pleasure out of all our sports and try to use good sportsmanship at all times.

John Schie, 8A.

Actor: Yes, usually my audiences are glued to their seats.

Friend: What a funny way to keep them there.

Voice on telephone: My son has a severe cold and will not be able to attend school today.

Teacher: That is too bad. Who is this speaking?

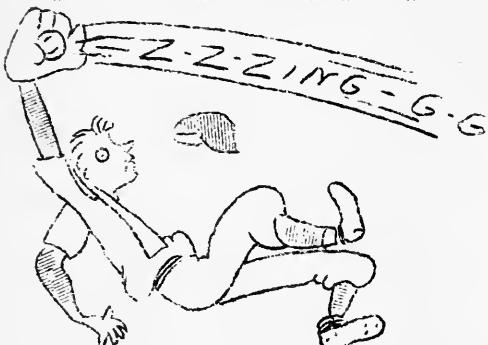
Voice: This is my father speaking.

BASKE T BALL

Somebody has to loose.
Somebody has to win.
So have good sportsmanship
And try the best you kin.

And when the game is over
If you loose, or win.
Come on fellows don't get mad,
You can always try again.

Delma Justice, 8A.



RA H! RAH! RAH!

We'll fight, We'll fight.
We'll win, We'll win.
We'll fight to win,
So come on boys,
Fight! Fight! Fight!

Doris Beam 7A.

A.C.C.H. FIGHT

A.C.C.H. Fight
Come on team, come on team,
Fight! Fight! Fight!

Doris Beam, 7A.

GO TO IT BOYS

We want some action
We want some baskets
So go right to it boys
Fight! Fight! Fight!

Doris Beam 7A.

ACCH vs ADAMS

ACCH played Adams there Thursday, February 20th. We started off with a bad beginning. At the end of the first half the score was 9-12 in their favor. We never really did catch up throughout the game.

ACCH	ADAM S
Brown	Opperlin
Schie	Harris
Stevens	Alterkruse
Biggs	Edwards
Marshall	Geisman

(continued on next column)

Adams game continued

Smith	Fortney
Roy Stevens	Brebner
Torrence	
Hagan	

Donald Schie and Bill Smith
Sports Editors.

THE STORY OF BASKET BALL

The game of basket ball was originated by James Naismith in 1891, while he was an instructor in the Y.M.C.A. School at Springfield, Mass. The game soon spread over America and to other countries. It is now one of the best liked and most important winter sport. It is most popular in the colleges, universities and high schools. The game calls for the most intensive cooperation of all the players.

The equipment for playing the game is a playing floor, rectangular in shape, and of smooth surface. Its dimensions should be maximum of 94 by 60 feet and minimum of 60 by 35 feet. However many teams play on floors of less than the minimum space. A backboard with dimensions of six feet horizontal and four feet vertically is located two feet inside the playing floor, and nine feet up. The basket is an open hammock net suspended from the backboard on a metal ring which must be sixteen inches from the rigid surface to which it is fastened. The basket is placed ten feet above the level of the floor.

The ball is round, measuring 30 to 31 inches in circumference and weighing 20 to 22 ounces. It is made of a rubber bladder in a leather case tightly inflated to a pressure of about thirteen pounds.

There are five players on a team. They are right and left forwards, center, and right and left guards. The object of the game is to see how many baskets each team can make in the allotted time. Two points are scored for each basket from the floor and one point for each basket made from the free throw line. A game consists of two halves which is each divided into two quarters consisting of six, seven, or eight minutes. There is a ten minute intermission between halves.

Merlin Doud, 8A.

Bill: I'm always tired on the first of April.

Joc: Why?

Bill: Who wouldn't after a March of 31 days,

A CCH vs FRANKLIN

February 25th we played Franklin School in our own gym. Our boys took the lead early in the game with a score of 5-2 in the first quarter. Then we got hot in the second quarter with a score of 11-4 at the half. In the second half Franklin sent in a whole new team but our boys kept on until about two minutes of the third quarter. It was tied in started scoring and pulled up to 14-13. The game continued to the last minute with the score standing at 19-21. We started stalling Schie came down through, shot, and missed. It went out of bounds and Franklin passed in. We recovered the ball and stalled again until the whistle sounded the end of the game. Final score was ACCH 21-Franklin 19.

ACCH	FRANKLIN
Hagan	Zhan
Brown	Carpenter
Biggs	Longley
Marshall	Yarman
Schie	Botty
Stevens	Mahlan
Torrence	Lana
	Roppa
	Sparling
	Smith

Donald Schie and Bill Smith
Sports Editors.

GRADE SCHOOL BASKET BALL TOURNAMENT

ACCH was defeated by Harmer in the first game of the 1941 Grade School Basket Ball Tournament. The games were played in the Central High School Gym. ACCH was nosed out early in the game by a score of 5-1 and continued to lead throughout the half with a good margin. At the half the score was 14-7.

During the second half ACCH scored rapidly and closed in to 15-16 at the end of the third quarter. At the beginning of the last period ACCH closed in and tied the score at 16 all. Then Biggs and Torrence were retired to the bench by fouls and Harmer forged ahead to win by a final score of 23-16. The game was hard fought from beginning to the end.

ACCH	HARMAR
Torrence	Meehan
Hagan	Milton
Biggs	Pokora
Schie	M cComb
Marshall	Fiecher
F.Stevens	Alexander
R.Stevens	
Smith	

Donald Schie and Bill Smith, 8A
Sports Editors.

ACCH vs HARRISON HILL

The ACCH team bowed to Harrison Hill Tuesday, February 18th. It was an exciting tough, and terrific battle. The score at the end of the first quarter was 3-2 with AC in the lead but at the half Harrison Hill had piled up a score of 11-6 and extended this to 29-21 by the end of the game. Harrison Hill made 12 field goals and five fouls. AC made seven field goals and seven fouls. The players were:

ACCH	HARRISON HILL
Brown	Berney
Schie	Heberschroh
Biggs	Cowan
Torrence	McCormick
Marshall	Joyce
Hagan	Pajah
Fay Stevens	Disleva
Ray Stevens	Donald Schie and Bill Smith Sports Editors

ACCH vs FOREST PARK

Allen County Home Basket Ball Team played Forest Park in their gym. Friday evening March 7th. Forest Park won the game by a score of 23-22. ACCH led at the end of the first quarter 9-5, and the score was tied at 11 all for the half. At the third quarter Forest Park led 17-14. ACCH tied the score at 19 all in the last period and they pulled out ahead to win with a score of 23-22. The line-up was as follows.

ACCH	FOREST PARK
Torrence	Walker
Hagan	Murray
Biggs	Swartz
Schie	Bastress
Marshall	Vogel
Fay Stevens	Stoots
Ray Stevens	Frazer

The Forest Park game ended the regular season with three wins and six loses. We won from Franklin, Jefferson, and Smart. and lost to Adams, Harrison Hill, Hungleland, Forest Park, and Washington.

Donald Schie and Bill Smith, 8A
Sports Editors.

Mildred: A tramp is at the back door and I'm going to give him one of my pies. I feel sorry for him.

John: So do I.

Bill: Can I trust him?

Bob: No, even the wool he pulls over your eyes is half cotton.

THE STORY OF BASKET BALL

The game of basket ball was invented in the year 1892 by Dr. James Naismith at the Y.M.C.A. school in Springfield, Mass. It was first played as a boy's game and soon adapted in a modified form for girl's schools. It is a game that is best played indoors, and should have at least 4000 sq.ft. of space for playing.

The goals are elevated basket eighteen inches in diameter, and placed on the center line ten feet above the floor, one at each end of the playing court.

The team consists of a certified list of players of which there may not be more than five on the floor at one time during the game.

A round leather ball 30 to 32 inches in circumference is used. At the beginning of the game it is tossed up between two players at the center of the court. When the ball is tossed into the basket it counts two points. When a foul is committed a player on the opposing team gets a free throw which counts one point.

John Schie, 8A.

Mr. Sellers: What inspired the old time pioneers to set forth in their covered wagons?

Mildred: Well, maybe they did not want to wait about thirty years for a train.

ACCH vs HOAGLAND

The ACCH boys played the first game of the second semester at the Hoagland School Gym. The first half went badly for the ACCH boys. The second half showed added enthusiasm and Hoagland was outscored by two points for the half. The final score was ACCH 36 and Hoagland 49. The lineup was as follows.

ACCH	HOAGLND
Neal Hagan	Tyril
Omie Brown	Siegers
Joe Biggs	Reed
James Marshall	Earlywine
Donald Schie	Purdue
Fay Stevens	Weseal
Billy Smith	Sinroes

Donald Schie, 8A. Sports Editor

Customer: I'd like to buy a hat.

Country Store-keeper, rather deaf: Hwy?

Customer: No, straw.

James: A camel can go eight days without water.
Donald: So could I if they would let me.

THE STORY OF BASE BALL

A game played with a round wooden bat and a leather covered ball which weighs five ounces and is nine inches in circumference is called base ball. There are four bases--home, first, second, and third. The pitcher stands between first and third bases and sixty and one half feet from the home plate.

A base ball team consists of nine players and a game regularly continues nine innings. An inning is over when one team puts three outs on the opposing team.

Base Ball is the national game of the United States, and was played in something like its present form at Cooperstown, New York in 1839. The ball used was of lively rubber covered with yarn and measured ten and one half inches.

A national association was formed in 1858 and the first club was the Red Stockings of Cincinnati. In their famous tour of 1869 they won all their games. The national league was formed in 1876 and the American Association in 1882 and the American League in 1900.

John Schie, 8A.

Bob: I see you hurt your head. Did you have X-rays taken?

Joe: Yep.

Bob: What did they show?

Joe: Nothing.

Bob: Sure thing, truth will out.

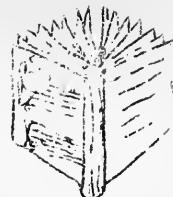
ACCH vs JAMES SMART

The ACCH team met in a terrific clash Tuesday evening February 11th at the AC Gym and came out on top with a final score of 27 to 26. AC score ten times from the floor as also did Smart. AC scored seven times at the free throw line and Smart only succeeded six times there. The score at the end of the first quarter was 7-5 in favor of AC and stood 16-10 at the half. In the last half Smart pulled ahead and the score stood 24-22 in their favor for a moment. AC again forged ahead in the last two minutes and ended the game with a one point lead. Biggs scored 13 points and Brown nine.

Allen County	James Smart
Brown	Weissman
Fay Stevens	Gidler
Biggs	Conser
Schie	Bragg
Marshall	Arnett

Subs for AC were Hagan and for Smart were Michline, Agnecodf, and Esterline.

Donald Schie, 8A. Sports Editor



SCIENCE

By Wilma Deltz.

GEOGRAPHY

The word geography comes from two Greek words, "ge", and, "Grapha", in combination, meaning description of the earth. Geography differs from geology and other sciences of the earth in the fact that geography studies the earth as the abode of mankind. It is closely related in certain of its aspects, to the sciences of economics, history, astronomy, botany, zoology, and meteorology.

Geography is usually classified on the basis of its subject matter: mathematical geography, physical geography, physiography, and biological geography. Mathematical geography concerns the size, shape, and movements of the earth. Physical geography deals with the layers of the earth's surface, land, sea, and air. Biological geography studies the life conditions of plants and animals on the one hand and of man on the other.

Wilma Deltz, 8A.

UNSCIENTIFIC FACTS

Plants are thinks like the own planet which take a cose around the sun.

Eugene Torrence, 7A

An eclipse is when the moon block out the sun's rays are where whin the moon is in the shadow of the earth. Omie Brown.

An ecclips is when the sun goes in between the earth and the moon.

Wilma Deltz.

Our source of energy is the power house.

Mary Bice.

Planets are heavenly bodies floating around in space.

Neal Hagan.

ROCKS

Rock is the solid portion of the earth's surface. The formation of rock from molten materials is still going on and may be seen wherever active volcanoes throw out lava, which solidifies on cooling. The rock envelope of the earth contains nearly all the known chemical elements, though only eight of them enter into the composition of rocks in such proportions as to require naming. They are found in approximately the following proportions: Oxygen, silicon, aluminum, iron, lime, magnesium, sodium, and potassium.

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Silicon is the basis of all quartz rock. Alumina (alumina oxide) is the basis of clay, limestone, lime, and magnesia, (magnesium oxide) and all the ferro-magnesium minerals.

As used in geology the term rock means solid portion of the earth. Sand and gravel are rock to the geologist. The term stone is applied to detached portions of rock, though very large masses are usually called rock. Rounded stones which have been shaped by the action of ice or water are called boulders or pebbles, depending upon their size. These are frequently found long distances from the mass of rock from which they were taken, having been transported by ice or water. According to their formation, rocks are classified as; igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic, and according to their composition as granite, marble, quartz, and slate.

Donald Schie, 8A.

MODERN SCIENCE

Science is one of the best studies we have. There is very much to be known about science. We are about the stars and the problems of light. We studied about the big dipper and the little dipper.

Doris Bern, 7A.

MODERN COMMERCE

During the 14th and 15th centuries England, and France, and Spain were becoming nations in which many loosely connected feudal divisions were gradually merging under comparatively strong central governments. Then for the first time, the individual cities of Italy and the weak organization of the Hanse came into conflict with commercial rivals who had less experience but were more powerful and determined than themselves. Portugal under the direction of wise rulers had already attained the leadership in navigation. Out of all these conflicts came the conditions which we see in the world today.

Wilma Deltz. 8A.

THE TRIP TO THE AIRPORT

The trip to the airport was an interesting one. We learned many things that we had not learned before. We learned about the different kinds of machines there at the airport. The guide explained things very well.

One of the interesting things was a light used in the directing of planes. It is made up of three lights: yellow, red, and green. The yellow light is for caution. The red is for danger, wait for further instructions. The green is for clear, go ahead.

There was a navy plane on the field while we were there. Some of us saw it take off.

After we looked at everything in the building we went to the hangar. It was just a one room building. There were lots of planes in it. I don't see how they got them all in.

A few minutes later the T.W.A. came in. I didn't get to see it as it came in, so I can't tell you how it looked. When it landed it rolled up in front of the main building. Then a man went out to it with a platform and the people got off. A mechanic came and oiled and checked the motors. The pilot came out and talked with other officers.

After about five minutes the pilots went back to their places and they were ready to go. The motors started one after the other. The plane turned north and started toward the runways and took off for Dayton.

Joe Biggs, 7A.

VOLCANOES

Not so long ago men believed that the greater portion of the earth consisted of a molten mass covered by a hard crust. Volcanoes were looked on as safety valves for this interior of heated liquid. Recent scientific experiments indicate, however, that the interior of the earth is rigid like steel making it necessary to find another explanation for volcanoes. Today there are only about three hundred active volcanoes. In past ages much more activity took place. Volcanic eruptions sent out clouds of ashes, cinders, gases, and lava completely covering and burying cities as Pompeii, near Naples in the year 79 A.D. The city of Pompeii was rediscovered in 1748 and since then its covering of ash has been removed by careful digging and excavating.

David Nesbitt, Sp.

Bill: That guy's business gets in my hair.
Merlin: How is that?

Bill: He manufactures hair tonic.

BACTERIA

There are many different kinds of bacteria and they are found almost everywhere. There is no difficulty in finding material to study. Bacteria are in the air, soil, and water. They may live either dead or living material. A poorly ventilated school room may contain many bacteria. We eat, drink, and breathe bacteria in countless millions yet most of them do us no harm. The best temperature for bacteria growth is between 70 and 100 degrees fahrenheit. Very few bacteria grow well above 115 degrees though in hot springs certain bacteria have been found growing in temperatures as high as 175 degrees. Within certain limits a rising temperature speeds the growth where a dropping temperature retards it. Ordinarily all bacterial life is killed by boiling water. The life activities of bacteria are checked as the freezing point of water is approached and cease entirely when the water freezes. They may live in ice for months and become active again when the ice melts. Bacteria are useful in the preparing of certain foods. Certain bacteria change alcohol to vinegar. The sugars in fruit juices are changed to alcohol by yeasts. Then the alcohol is converted to vinegar by the bacteria. Richard Filloff, 7A.

POLLEN

The transfer of pollen from the stamens is called pollination. In many flowers it is necessary that pollen come from a different flower. Many insects are attracted to flowers by their color and odor. Some flowers produce nectar, a sweet fluid which insects use for food. Bees crawl around on flowers and down into them. They become covered with the pollen which they carry to other flowers as they move about. Some birds are agents of pollination. The humming bird is one example. Wind is also a carrier of pollen. Pollen grains are light and are picked and carried in the wind. Some of them fall on the stigmas of other flowers.

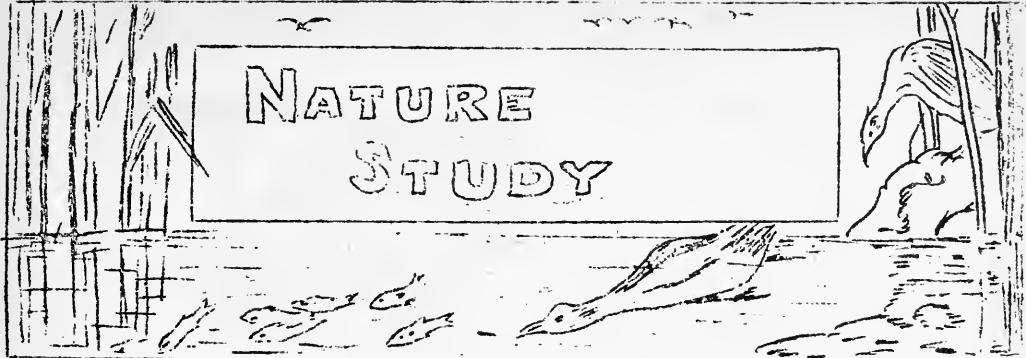
James Marshall, 7A.

FLIES

Flies are deadly insects to have around. The house fly carries disease germs in several ways. Its feet are sticky and its legs have many hairs on them which are adapted for carrying bacteria. These become soiled with the filth in which they live. When the fly touches any other object some of the filth is left where it may live.

Ermal Sands, 7A.

NATURE STUDY



Every Tuesday morning at 8:30 we have Nature Study. All the seventh and eighth grade boys and the boys from Mrs. Anguish's room are in the class. Mr. Sellers is our teacher.

In our study club we learn about the things nature has put here in this land of ours. There are the flowers, plants, trees, grasses, and weeds. Recently we studied about the planets.

Last fall when the weather was nice we took hikes. On one hike we collected leaves which were placed in leaf books. On another we gathered weed seeds, and on another insects. On this trip we saw several snakes. We caught two of them and brought them to the school building. We kept them for some time and studied them.

I think we have a very interesting and worth while activity in our nature study club.

Billy Smith, 8A.

THE EARWIG

Earwig is the name for an order of beetle like insects that are active at night. They received this name from a mistaken belief of former times in isolated communities that they crept into the ears of sleeping persons. Although the destruction of fruits and flowers has been attributed to earwigs they are an aid to farmers in that they feed on thrips, snails, and caterpillars. Their upper wings are short and leathery, and the lower are gauze-like. Their antennae feelers are long and delicate. On the abdomen is a strong pair of pincers, the use for which has never been discovered. Earwigs are found under stones, in decayed bark of trees, and in moist places in most parts of European countries. A very small species is found in the northern and eastern part of the United States and larger ones in California and Florida. Practically all of the species found in the United States is harmless.

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However the European variety has established itself in several western sections and has caused some damage by attacking growing crops. Merlin Doud, 8A.

NATURE STUDY

In our Nature Study class we are doing a little bit of experimenting. We have planted a number of different kinds of seeds in large flower pots. Some of them are beans, corn, and orange seeds.

The beans and corn sprouted right away and grew rapidly. They were watered carefully each day so that they would neither get too little or too much. The proper fertilizers were given each one so that it would grow best.

The corn now is about knee high and doing well. However the beans are of most interest because they have grown as well or better than they would out of doors and now have large full sized green beans on them.

It is all very interesting and shows what can be done in miniature gardening.

Hazel Lutz, 8A.

NATURE STUDY

Each Tuesday morning the boys of the seventh and eighth grades have nature study. We have studied trees, grasses, weeds, plants, flowers, and many other interesting things of nature.

An interesting thing about grasses is that there are about 4700 different kinds and about 1000 are found in the United States. We divided grasses into two classes: useful and harmful. Some of the different useful grasses are wheat, rye, barley, millet, rice, corn, kafir, sorghum. Corn is a strictly American grass crop.

We study about trees too. It is very interesting. There are two kinds of trees deciduous; those that drop all their leaves

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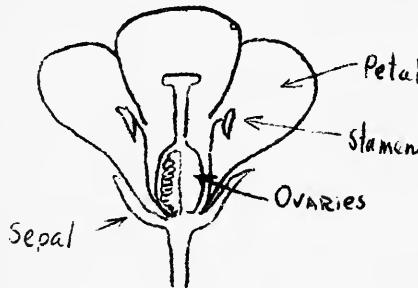
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ves every fall, and coniferous; those that do not drop all their leaves at one time. Examples of this kind are the firs, evergreens, and arborvitaeas. Trees may be useful for shade, wood, or fruits. Some of the more useful fruits are apple, peach, plum, pear, cherry, orange, banana, olive, and apricot.

Eugene Torrence, 7A.

NATURE STUDY

One of the favorite subjects of the seventh and eighth grade boys is nature study. We find that perhaps the most interesting is the study of flowers. We have studied trees, farm products as beans, corn, peas, and wheat. The flower is the reproduction part of the plant. Flowers vary according to the plant, the surroundings, and the conditions under which they must live.



The above flowers and parts are called typical flowers. They have all the parts. Many flowers do not have all the parts.

Joe Biggs, 7A.

RATTLESNAKES

The reattlesnake is an American snake that gives full warning to an enemy approaching by vibrating the end of its tail. This movement causes a set of hard rings to rattle noisily and woe betide the animal or person that disregards the sound. The rattle snake has deadly fangs, whose attack is fatal if the venom is not removed from the wound quickly. Whisky is the worst possible medicine to give a person suffering from snake bite because it stimulates the heart and causes the heart to force the blood more rapidly through the body.

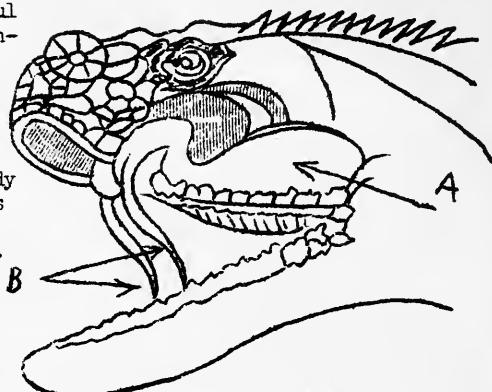
Originally rattlesnakes were found generally over North America, especially in stony and barren places. There are two species in South America. They are thick heavy reptiles. They usually are not more than five feet long.

The rings at the end of the tail are formed by the slipping off of the snake's skin. As the snake gets older the skin rolls

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off and forms a knot at the end of the tail. This is done until the snake is fully grown and has a full set of ring



RATTLESNAKE'S HEAD

A. Poison sac. B. Erectile fangs which fold against the upper jaw.

Merlin Doud, 8A.

NATURE STUDY

Every Tuesday morning the boys of the seventh and eighth grades have nature study. We have books which we made to write our notes in. So far we have studied about trees, weeds, grasses, flowers, seeds, and leaves.

The family of plants known as grasses may be divided into two groups: Useful and harmful. There are about 4700 different kinds of grasses. About 1000 are found in the United States. Commonly known ones are wheat, rye, barley, corn, millet, rice, sorghum, and kafir. The staff of life-bread-comes from the grass family. Sometimes it is made from wheat, millet, rice, or rye. Corn is an American Crop

Richard Filloff, 7A.

NATURE STUDY

I think the boys in Mr. Sellers room have a very interesting nature study class. Every Tuesday morning we have a meeting. We have talked about trees, plants, seeds, and other things that have to do with nature. We have books made to keep our drawings and writing in. We made them ourselves.

Right now we have a large flower pot with three different kinds of beans growing. We also have some corn growing and some orange seeds planted. The corn and beans are growing fast. The bean plants have beans on and the orange seeds have not come up yet. It is all very interesting.

James Marshall, 7A.

Mr. Sellers: Eugene will you explain how you got that answer.

Eugene: Ask Jim, he is the one I got it from.

ARITHMETIC

Arithmetic is the science of numbers. We use arithmetic constantly in our daily life, so that is why it is very important that we learn all the little facts.

PROBLEMS

Mr. Sellers: Bob, what answer do you have?
Bob Ryan: 454 miles.

Mr. Sellers (after Bob had changed his answer) What answer have you now?
Bob Ryan: 45.4 tents.

Mr. Sellers: And how did you get it?
Bob Ryan: Bill Smith put a decimal point there for me.

THE MOON

The moon is about 240,000 miles from the earth. It is the nearest of the heavenly bodies. Its diameter is 2,160 miles which is a little more than one fourth that of the earth. The moon appears to be about the same size as the sun but in reality it is only about one four hundredth the size and has the appearance since it is only about one four hundredth the distance from the earth that the sun is.

The naked eye sees many light and dark spots on the moon. Through the telescope the dark areas seem to be level spaces and the light parts are rough. Photographs of the moon through large telescopes show the moon to be very uneven and mountainous. The dark areas are great plains surrounded by mountains. Some of the mountains are in great chains that have been named after similar chains on the earth, as the Alps and Caucasus. Others raise majestically into the air as isolated peaks. Many of the mountains are from 1000 to 2000 feet high and some are 25,000 feet high.

There are thousands of formations on the moon that resemble volcanic craters on the earth. It is not known if they are of volcanic origin. The lunar pits vary in size from one eighth of a mile to more than 100 miles across. Some of the larger craters have surrounding rims with elevations more than 16,000 feet high. Often smaller craters are within the large ones and in many instances high mountains rise from the floor of a large crater.

David Nesbitt. Sp.

ARITHMETIC

Investigations by teachers and business men have shown that never before has there been such widespread need of arithmetic, because there is no other subject that is so closely connected with everyday needs and because of widening fields of labor demand more and more practical understanding of figuring and working with numbers and number relations.

What does the world demand of boys and girls fourteen and sixteen years of age, who leave school to become workers? The need of employers in every line of work is for employees with a general knowledge of arithmetic.

It cannot be too plainly stated that the young person going into the working world will have the best opportunities who can carry with him a knowledge of arithmetic. It is the key to the ordinary problems which confront him daily.

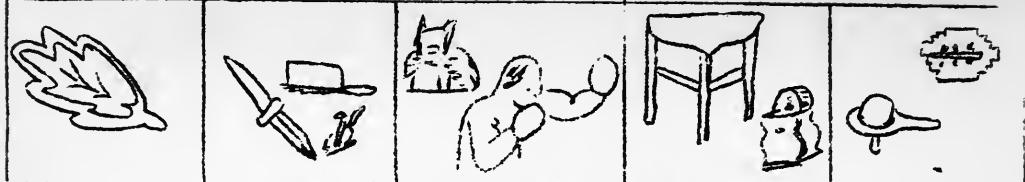
We must study arithmetic then, because it is a very practical subject indeed the most practical in all school work. You may read somewhat haltingly and without true inflection, you may be pardoned for occasional mistakes in speech, but the exact science of numbers as developed in arithmetic demands accuracy and precision. This is the reason that most of the pages in sets of books are devoted to a clear and intelligent explanation of every department of arithmetic.

Besides the practical value of the subject, there is an important cultural value, which it is true is secondary in importance, but yet worthy of attention.

Maria White, 8A.

EARTHQUAKES

Sometimes the movement of the earth's crust are accompanied by sudden slipping of rock. Vibrations are then set up that travel through the earth. These vibrations are called earthquakes. Generally these vibrations cause only a slight trembling of the earth but occasionally the vibration movement is so intense as to cause buildings to tumble down. An entire city may be wrecked in a few minutes. Earthquakes are studied and recorded by an instrument called a seismograph. This instrument consists of a heavy pendulum with a pointer which hangs motionless except when the earth is vibrating.



SHOP

MACHINNE TOOLS

Even in the Stone Age, savages used tools to make things. Early man used hard bits of flint to fashion his stone clubs and arrow heads.

Later men made their houses and furniture of wood. They developed the saw, chisel, hammer, file, and plane to shape wood.

When man began to work with metal these tools were not hard enough nor powerful enough. Machines of hardened steel or alloys, driven by power, were needed to cut and shape the metal. Such machines were called machine tools.

Machine tools make the presses on which our newspapers are printed, the machines that spin and weave our cloth, grind our flour, turn our electric refrigerators, radios, vacuum cleaners, telephones, automobiles, airplanes, and tractors.

There are two main types of machine tools; those used for general work and those for one particular job.

Richard Filloff, 7A.

OUR SHOP CLASS.

Every day from 10:30 to 11:30 the boys of the seventh and eighth grades have shop. We make many projects such as end tables, cut outs, book shelves, Chinese checker boards, filing cabinets, tops, wooden balls, wooden bowls, and many other things. We have some boys who made model airplanes and racers. We get a lot of pleasure running the power tools and learn to do a good job of work if we are willing to be careful and make use of our instructions. I believe that we are making a great advance in our shop class. Our shop teacher is Mr. S. Ellers.

Bill Smith 8A.

Bill: Buddy, can you spare a dime for a cup of coffee.

Merlin: Sorry, I haven't a dime. But I could give you some good advice.

Bill: No thanks, If you haven't a dime your advice couldn't be worth much.

LUMBERING

The first step in lumbering is the selection of the site. This is done by men whose duty it is to survey the forest from the standpoint of economy in sawing and delivery of logs to the market. One site is chosen for the camp. A force of men is hired to build roads from the railroad or highway to the camp site. There must be trucks, power-hoists, tractors, teams, wagons, saws, blacksmith and garage equipment, tools, stoves, and cooking utensils and food supplies for the men and operations. All these are needed at the camp which must be built as soon as equipment can be hauled in. There is built an office, bunk-houses, mess halls, blacksmith shops, garages, and stables, and sometimes there are other buildings. The road into camp is built for hauling large heavy loads. Smaller roads are built from the main road into the cutting areas. On these roads the logs are pulled to the main roads. At certain locations along the main road there are cleared areas called skidways. Logs are here piled up to await the trucks and sleds to take them to the mills.

All logs on the skidways are scaled or measured for the number of feet that can be cut from each. The men who do this are called scalers. From this point the logs are sent to the mills. The oldest method of transporting logs is by floating them. This is done in the spring when the ice thaws and the freshets fill the rivers.

This phase of lumbering has provided experiences that have made backgrounds for interesting stories of lumbermen of the by-gone days. The lumberjacks wear spiked shoes and carry a peavey which is a long pole with a straight and curved hook, one at each end. When logs jam in the river they are dynamited to break the jam. This movement is called the spring drive. When logs get to the mill

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they are put in the mill pond. They will crack or check if they are not kept there until they are sawed. The logs are hauled up to the platform of a car where they are sawed. All of the tools are driven by steam or electricity. Bill Smith, 8A.

THE CIRCUS

Tuesday Morning, May 13, 1941 Bill Rhone-mus asked Mr. Spencer if he was going to the Circus. Mr. Spencer said, "I look at you and I see a hippopotamus, I look at George Boone and I see a baboon, and I look at Floyd Ferrier and I see a monkey so I see enough circus for me out here."

Donald Schie, 8A.

ART

The boys and girls in the seventh and eighth grades are doing very lovely work in their Art Projects. Some of them have drawn very pretty pictures on pieces of linen cloth and have painted them with beautiful colors of show card paints.

Others have made recipe books which are designed and painted on the covers. They are very pretty.

We like art work very much and always try to do our very best and to make as many different kinds of articles as possible.

Ethel Richardson, 7A.

ARITHMETIC

Arithmetic is my very best subject. I cannot always get the problems but someone will always come to my rescue with help if it is necessary. There is only one thing that I don't like about arithmetic and that is when I get started and get interested in the problems and we have to quit and go to something else. When I graduate I want to take mathematics in my first year high school. If it is as much fun as now it will be my very best subject.

Marie White, 8A.

Mr. SELLERS DESK

Five years ago two boys started on this desk. They did most of the frame work and the side panels. Each of the following years there was a little done as boys came along who wished to work on it. Now it is about ready to be finished up.

The real thing about this desk is that it was all put together by hand. As needed the power saw and jig saw were used. The legs were turned on the lathe. The real beauty of the desk is in the hand shaped inlay which goes to make the top design. It was all done by hand except where the little

pieces could be cut to shape on the jigsaw and sanded on the disk sander. The is worked out in a beautiful geometric design in different colored woods. The pieces are glued in place with airplane cement so that there is no danger of them being pulled loose. The finish is of shellac and varnish. There are about seven coats on now. Each have been rubbed and polished and several will still be put on before it is really finished. The desk is shellacked inside and out and the drawers are too. A picture of this desk was taken by the News Sentinel photographer and it will be seen in the Fassing Youth Page of the News Sentinel.

John Schie, 8A.

CROCHETING WORK

I have just learned how to crochet and is it ever fun. First my stitches are all wrong and then I pull too tight. I get my thread all mixed up in my hands. So the only thing to do is try again. Of course it is more fun pulling it out so it doesn't matter how many mistakes I make. But I am sure that I will learn someday.

Delma Justice, 8A.

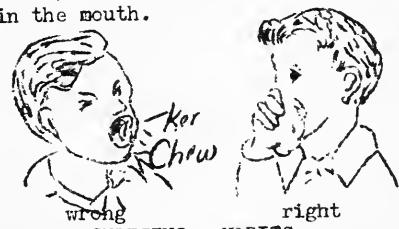
GOOD ENGLISH

VERY FEW people use good English. They should not only write good English but they should speak it as well. Many say "ain't" instead of "isn't" or "aren't" and "git" for "get". They also use many other words wrongly. Sometimes people call others by the last name which is not very courteous. Every child should learn how to speak good English while they are young.

Eugene Torrence

HOW DO BACTERIA ENTER

Bacteria may enter the body through the digestive tract. They may be in the food we eat. They sometimes come with milk or water. Drinking cups, pencils, toys, or even our own hands may have them on and be placed in the mouth.



SNEEZING HABITS

Another common avenue of invasion for bacteria is through the nose. Droplets of sputum are thrown into the air when people (continued next page)

CLASSPROPHEC

One fine day in September 1935 there was a group of new interns at the hospital in which I worked. A few weeks later I saw one of these new doctors whose face looked familiar to me so I went up to him and asked his name.

He said it was Bill Smith. I was so astonished to see him. We talked quite some time of the good times we had in the eighth grade at ACCH.

One hot day I decided to go to the lake. A friend of mine asked me to take their little girl along which I did as they were going shopping. I took my car and we drove out to the lake. The girl was eleven years old so I thought she could stay alone for a little while. I went to buy her some ice cream.

When I came back she was nowhere to be found. Everyone around seemed to be very much excited. A lady near me seemed familiar and I asked her what was wrong. The lady happened to be Marie White. I went nearer the lake and saw that it was the little girl who had come to the lake with me.

Then the life saver brought her in I went to him and explained what had happened. While talking to him I noticed that I had seen him before. I asked his name and found him to be Merlin Doud.

Later I was looking for a new home. I looked and looked for three weeks with no success. Finally I came across a home with the "for rent" sign. I went to the house and knocked. Who do you suppose came to the door? It was none other than Amy Fett. What a pleasure it was to see her. But I just about fainted when she introduced me to her husband, John Schie.

Some time after I was on a vacation. I decided to spend it in Florida. I wanted to take an airplane for some reason or other, I went to the field and was getting on when I came across Donald Schie. It just happened he was going to the same place as myself. Later I began to study the pilot. He looked familiar. I found him to be Robert Ryan.

I was again working in a hospital in New York. I was called to room 203 and to my amazement Mildred Yarnan was lying on her

(continued next column)

as white as a sheet and as pretty as a picture. She fell from a trapeze while doing an act for the children at the Home.

One day I was shopping. I was surprised to see a picture in the window. It was so very pretty that I decided to see the artist. I inquired where the artist lived. They told me where to find her and that her name was Delma Justice. I had a hard finding her and when I did the maid told me that she was out. As I went away I heard someone singing. It was Christmas week and I discovered the voice to be coming from the Lincoln Tower. I went there and found two of my old classmates. Wilma Deltz and Amy Fett. They were surprised to see me and more surprised to hear of Delma. Wilma told me she was working in a beauty parlor and doing well. Wilma asked what I was doing and I told her that I was appearing on the local stage. I invited them to a party the following evening. This was put off until Saturday and we decided to make it a reunion for all the class of 1941. at ACCH. Well we all got together: Herbert Barnick, Donald Schie, Wilma Deltz, Hazel Lutz, Mildred Yarnan, Dorothy Latton, Bill Saitz, Marie White, Amy Fett, Merlin Doud, Bob Ryan, and Corrine Lutz. John Schie, Bob Fett, and Leona Justice. We had a wonderful time talking over the events

wonderful time talking over the events of 1941. Written by

Hazel and Corrine Lutz.

Bill (writing a letter to his grandmother) asked Mrs Bolinger how to spell (pudding) putting. When the letter was continued it read as follows:

Dear Grandmother: Thanks for the money you gave me. I am putting it in the bank. With love,
Bill.

PRIMARY DEPT

KITES

Boys and girls like to fly kites. The wind makes them go high in the sky. The boys and girls in our room made funny kites. We madethem out of all colors of paper. Then we made faces on the kites. All the kites are different and have string tails with different colors on them. Wouldn't you like to see our funny kites. Evelyn Beam, 4B.

HOLLAND

The windmills are so bright and gay. They are a pretty sight as the wind turns them around so fast. Evelyn Beam, 4B

TULIP TIME

We read stories about Holland and then we made pictures. I made a picture of a bowl with different colored tulips.

The people raise beautiful tulips. The tulips are bright colored. They make the land look cheerful. I would like to go to Holland sometime and see the tulips and the windmills. Joyce Erk, 4B.

THE WIND

March wind will make kites fly
Run, Run, Run, little boy
See how high
The wind will take your kite.

Evelyn Beam, 4B

RABBITS

Rabbits run, run.
Rabbits hop, hop.
They run so fast
As they scamper past.

Robert Arnold, 3B.

THE SNOW MAN

Let's make a snow man
Make him big and tall
And round and fat
So he will be nice and jolly.

Verda Slain, 3B.

WHEN I BECOME A MAN

I would like to be a farmer. I'd like to ride a horse on the farm. I'd like to grow vegetables and wheat and watch them grow. I'd like to own chickens and gather the eggs every night. It would be fun to ride on the hay wagon and help milk the cows. A farmer is out in the air and gets strong. I want to be strong too. Gene Faust, Sp.

SPRING

Spring will soon be here
The birds will come back
To sing to us
And give us cheer.

Verda Slain, 3B

THE SEAL

We read a story about a seal. It was black and had smooth fur. It had no paws and no tail. Seals have flippers to help them walk. They live in the far north. They live part of the time on the land but most of the time in the water.

Earl Torrence, sp.

FLOWERS

I planted some flower seeds
They were tiny and small
I hope they all grow
To be lovely and tall.

Verda Slain, 3B.

APRIL

April rains bring wild flowers
I like violets and bluebells
I hope you like them too.

Violet Warnick, 2B

WHEN I BECOME A MAN

When I become a man I would like to be an aviator and ride in a big airplane. I would like to carry people and freight and ride from one end of the country to the other. If I could I would like to serve in the army as an aviator.

Fay Stephens, Sp.

WHEN I GROW UP

When I grow up I would like best to be a farmer's wife and live out on a nice big farm and have a nice big white house and barn. I'd have some pigs, chickens, horses, cows, lambs, and a dog and pony for myself. I'd like to sell my eggs and churn the cream into butter. I would like to have a great big orchard of apples, pears, peaches, and plum trees. Then I would like to have lots of fresh air, good food and a lovely place to live. Blanche Ramsey, Sp.

When I grow up I would like to be a circus cowboy. I love horses and would rather have them than anything else. Then I would tricks in the circus. All the children would laugh at me and be happy. Tom Stutz.

CARVING

BY
BILL
RHONE MUS

A HELPFUL SCOUT TROOP

In the little town of Jamestown the people expected a flood once each year because the town was on the narrow banks of a river. It was late in the winter and just about one week until the spring thaw. It was a neat little town and the Shoemack River was high. Everyone was worried about the river. Darkness came and everyone went to bed worried about the morning. With early morning the river banks were flooded and the houses were half covered.

There was a boy scout troop in the town. They got boats and helped to rescue the people from the flooded houses and get them to higher ground.

In about two weeks the water was back in the river. The people returned to their homes. They cleaned and fixed them up again to await another flood which was sure to come again with the coming spring.

Merlin Doud, 8A.

A TRUE BOY SCOUT

It was one of the many floods on the Ohio River. On top of one of the many floating houses could be seen a little eight year old orphan huddled together with her little kitten. She had no father, mother, brother, or sister. She was a lone except for her little kitten.

The little girl was looking into the sky hands folded, and deep in prayer. All of a sudden there was a splash—her prayers had been answered.

A short way off could be seen a boy in brown. Who could it be? As he neared she could see that it was someone she did not know. She had never seen a boy scout but she had heard of them and had confidence in them for her mother had told her before she died that they helped everyone.

He helped the little girl off the roof. He then put her in a blanket and putting her kitten on his shoulder, carried them to his boat. He paddled away up to the shore where there were many other refugees.

Not only did he save the little girl's life but she was adopted into his family

(continued next column)

and she has become as his own little sister. Corrine Lutz, 8A.

THE FLOOD

It was in the middle of June when there was a high flood in the state of Illinois. There lots of things were washed away.

People were driven from their homes by the waters.

There was a group of boy scouts that wanted to help people who were in need. Some of the boys found places where it was almost impossible to rescue anyone. They went to places where little children were left alone, while their parents were in town. Some were without food and clothing and others were without shoes.

The boy on the 1941 calendar is carrying a little girl that was left alone with only the black kitten for company. The child had no shoes. The home looked like it was nearly washed away. The windows were broken. The child does not seem to be frightened at all. The boy is carrying the child to the boat. He is going to take it to a place where it can be cared for, until a home can be found for it.

Wilma Deltz, 8A.

INSPECTION DAY FOR TROOP 24

Inspection day is the last opportunity to earn badges for the year. We are to bring all the things which we did for the year and put them along the blackboard together. We will stand in front of our exhibits. Mrs. Peeling will go around and inspect everything carefully. If we receive passing grades we may receive a badge on one of the following: Wood Carving, Sewing, or First Aid. Wilma and Corrine will receive attendance badges and Mildred and Dorothy will receive Scribe badges. I think we will all be very happy.

Dorothy LaMons, 8A.

CAMPOREE

Each year the boy scouts go to Camporee. It is a two day affair with good times for all. We make many new acquaintances. Usually it rains when we go to camp. This year we go to Portland.

Joe Biggs, 7A.

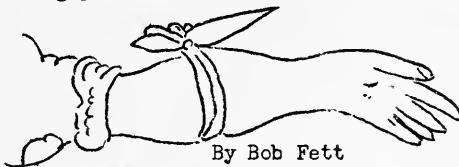
SCOUTING

FIRST AID

The Boy Scouts of ACCH, Wallen, Hunter-town, and Leo had a first aid meet at the Wallen School, February 19th. Our troop was well prepared when we held our last practice. Our first aid team was made up of Norman Brown, Charles Smith, Harold Barnhart, Carl Filloff, Louis Smyers, and Robert Fett. If we get 85% we can go to the G.E. Club Competition.

We have learned how to use a tournequit. It is a very dangerous thing to use and must be handled carefully. It may be used to stop the flow of blood from a wound or to stop the flow of blood to the heart as in case of a snake bite.

A tournequit must not be left in place for a long period of time.



By Bob Fett

A Tournequet

WHAT I LIKE ABOUT SCOUT CAMP

Last summer all of the scouts of the Allen County Children's Home went to Camp Big Island for two weeks. We had a lot of fun there but what I liked most was the swimming.

When I went up there I did not know how to swim; Up there you are not considered as knowing how to swim until you can swim 25 yards. You are a beginner until you can go 50 yards. When you can go 75 yards you are in the advanced class. At the end of three days I could go 25 yards and 50 by the end of the first week. When I came back at the end of two weeks I could go 75 yards. We went swimming each morning and afternoon.

Eugene Torrence, 7A.



CAMPING

HISTORY OF BOY SCOUTS

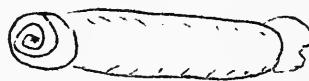
The scout movement was founded by Sir Robert (Lord) Baden Powell in England in 1908. Through the good turn of an unknown English scout the idea was brought to the United States by W.D. Boyce of Chicago. The Society was incorporated on February 8th 1910, a date which has ever since been celebrated by scouts all over America.

In 1916 the Boys Scouts of America were granted a federal charter by Congress. It was one of four organizations so chartered. Previous to 1910 both Daniel Carter Beard and Ernest Thompson Seton had done pioneer work for boys along similar lines. The scout membership is in seventy three countries of the world and has more than 2,000,000 members enrolled.

Bill Smith, 8A.



by Bill Smith



The Scouts Blanket Roll

WHAT I LIKE ABOUT SCOUT CAMP

I like swimming about the scout camp the most. There are swimming directors who try to teach us how to swim. There are classes for beginners who cannot swim at all and for those who are more advanced. At noon there is a general swim period for everyone.

Omie Brown, 7A.



CANOEING

GIRL SCOUTS

ON MY HONOR I WILL TRY

To do my duty to God and my Country
To help other people at all times
To obey the girl scout laws.

MOTTO: Be prepared

SLOGAN: Do a good turn daily

GIRL SCOUT LAW

1. A girl scout's honor is to be trusted.
2. A girl scout is loyal.
3. A girl scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
4. A girl scout is a friend to all and a sister to every other scout.
5. A girl scout is courteous.
6. A girl scout is a friend to animals.
7. A girl scout obeys orders.
8. A girl scout is cheerful.
9. A girl scout is thrifty.
10. A girl scout is clean in thought, word, and deed.

THE FOUNDER OF GIRL SCOUTS.

Mrs. Juliette Low, of Savannah, Georgia, organized the first girl guides in the United States in 1872. The movement grew rapidly. The name was changed to girl scouts and the group now numbers over 280,000 active members in the United States and its possessions. Through an International Council, the national groups are affiliated and although they maintain separate organizations they have the same laws and purposes. The movement was first intended for girls 10 to 18 years of age.

Wilma Deltz, 8A.

A GOOD SCOUT

Once there was a house beside the river. A terrible storm blew it into the river. A boy scout was passing and saw the house. He went in and found a little girl and her kitten. He picked them up and carried them to his boat.

Bob Fett, 8A.

THE RED LETTER DAY.

The river was over flowing. People were needing help. Babies who had lived their few moments were crying. Children who were old enough to talk were crying for help. What a day. What a terrible day.

Boy Scouts were doing the best they could. Red Cross nurses were trying to keep people comfortable.

After the main excitement was over there was one little baby crying for help

(continued next column)



and a boy scout ran out to help him. He put him in the boat and rowed him to safety.

Dorothy LaMons, 8A.

OUR SCOUT WORK

On Thursdays after school we have our scout meetings in the room where the toddlers play in the school building. We are learning some very interesting things, and are also doing some very interesting things.

Recently we started making belts from little blocks of wood. Designs are painted on the wood and they are strung together with a cord. Some of the blocks have different names painted on them.

At the beginning of the year we made totem poles. The picture was first traced on the wood. It was then cut into the wood with a knife.

We are now studying first aid. We have learned how to take care of poisonous bites and how to take care of a person who has taken poison. We have learned many other interesting first aid ideas to

Ethel Richardson, 7A.

WHAT I LIKED BEST ABOUT CAMP

The best thing at camp for me was the swimming. I learned to do many things in the water and passed many tests. The first test I passed was to swim around the raft twice which made a distance of about 100 feet. The water was ten to fifteen feet deep there. Then I would have to swim away from the raft and at a signal from the whistle turn over on my back and stay in a motionless position for one minute. Then I could turn over and come back to the raft.

The next test was for diving. I had to dive in and go as far as possible toward the bottom, and bring up a weed or something if I could find it. I then had to swim on my back and float on my back.

After I had passed the tests I received another cap. Now I started diving. This I could do even before I knew how to swim. However I had trouble learning to take steps and get the hop to spring me off the spring board. I would get on the board, walk part way and run the rest. When I got to the end of the board I did not stop but fell in

Wilma Deltz, 8A.

AT CAMP

Every year the girl scouts go to camp. Our camp is at Vincennes, Indiana, near Dewart Lake. Our camp is divided into three different units. The unit for the small girls is called the "Tree Tops". The unit for the older girls is called "Whistle Winders". The one for the oldest girls is called "Kee-way-den". The girls in Kee-way-den go on all-night hikes and canoe trips every week. The Kee-way-dens are called "Indians", The "Whistle Winders" Pirates, and the "Tree Toppers" Gypsies.

Every night the campers take turns riding the boats. There are always four people rowing a boat, one for each oar, and a life saver who guides the boat. Our lake is seven miles long and very clear.

Every Friday night we have some kind of entertainment. One year the Kee-way-dens gave an Indian play. It was the prettiest thing. They gave the play at night around the camp fire. All the Kee-way-den girls had blankets around them and Indian headbands. One of the girls got into a canoe and drifted off into the lake as the sun was sinking. The sun was even with the water. As the sun sank and the canoe drifted the girls sang "Indian Love Call" and the girl in the canoe answered.

Last year they gave an operetta. It took place in Japan. It was very pretty too. I had to make a scroll to tell the other girls about the party.

At camp we have many things to do. Each day each tent has different things to do. We go swimming twice a day, once in the morning and again in the afternoon. One summer they had races of different kinds. Canoe races was one. There were two girls in each canoe. The girls had to stand on the side

and paddle around the raft, which was about one hundred fifty yards from the shore. It was about sixteen yards around. Some of the girls balance and tipped the would fill with water and would have to empty them the race.

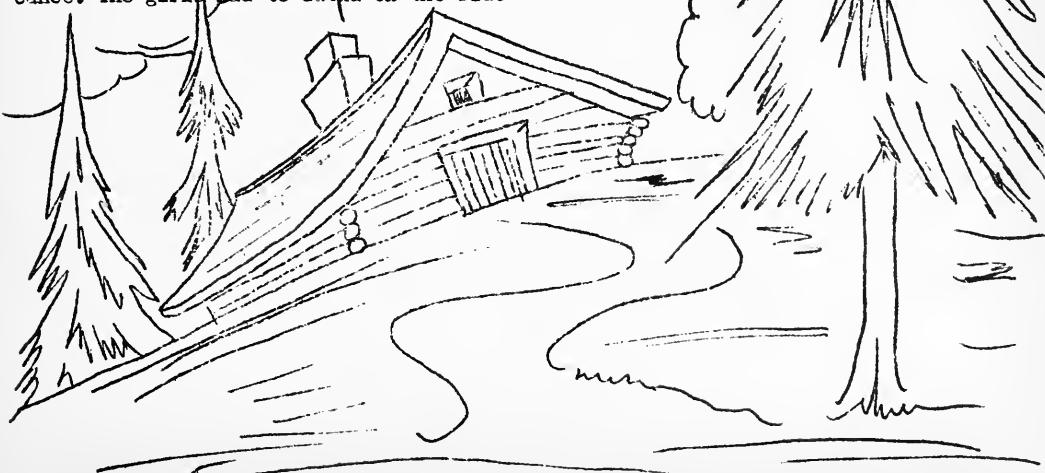
I was in a race of building a fire and making a can of soap over. That sure was a hard job because it was raining real hard and the wood not start ready to more mat. (It rained. way.) The were yelling think each sixty met the wood began to Whistle That ingh The Wo a big from

spiderweb hanging the ceiling to the table. On each web there was a paper spider. On each persons place there were three paper bugs

For the last four years I was at camp on my birthday,

August 2d.

Wilma Deltz.



(continued from last page)

One year I didn't stand up when they sang to me, so someone came up behind me and blindfolded me and took me down some stairs and down to the beach. I did not realize where I was until after I landed in the water. They made me leave the blindfold on and took me out in the water until it came up to my shoulders. After I got out of the water I had to take my shoes off and empty the water out of them. While I was wiping my feet the girls hid my shoes. It was till blindfolded. Then they put me on the ground and hit me and every thing else. After a while they took me back to the tent and took the blindfold off. I was just covered with mud. I sure needed plenty of water too. I never got up or out of my tent for the rest of that day. I sure was sore too.

The thing I enjoyed most at camp was the swimming. Outdoor cooking was interesting too.

Wilma Deltz, 8A.

S COUT LAWS.

-A-S COUT is TRUSTWORTHY; HELPFUL, FRIE NDLY, COURTE OUS, KIND ,OBE DIENT, CHEERFUL, THRIFTY, BRAVE, CLE AN, REVERENT.

S COUT CRED

On my HONOR, I will do my best to do my DUTY to GOD and my COUNTRY.

To obey the SCOUT LAW, to help others at all times.

To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

COOKING OUT OF DOORS.

I like to cook out of doors because it is fun. Last summer at camp the boy scouts cooked out of doors. We had to cook stew, cocoa, pudding, and pork. I cooked the cocoa and pudding and my buddy cooked the pork and stew. When we were about through we sat down and ate our dinners. The cocoa was still cooking so we ate it later. When we were ready to drink it, it was still very hot and I burned my tongue, so I gave the rest away.

When you cook out of doors it is necessary to put the fire out and cover the ashes before leaving. Any left over food should be taken a long or buried.

Robert Fett, 8A.

S COUTING IN THE OUTDOOR LIFE.

The boys have a wonderful time at camp. We have our choice of the two weeks we will spend at camp. When the time rolls around we are ready. Our camp is about three miles north of Kendallville. When we

(continued next column)

(continued from last column)

have checked in and seen the doctor we are permitted to join in all the activities of the camp. The first thing is to show the swimming instructor if you can swim.

After the first swimming lesson is over each one is on his own. The next day we start passing the scout tests. There are rewards for the ones that pass their tests. Each day we follow about the same routine but it does not seem to get old. There are games in the evening.

Once each week we cook our own meals. The best thing is the election of O.A. members. O.A. means Arrow Order. It is made up of the outstanding members of the troop. Each one must pass tests. He must sleep out on the island all night.

We own a lot to the Rotary Club for making it possible for us to attend camp.

Joe Biggs, 7A.

A SMALL HOUSE

There is a small house in the picture on the January calendar. It is green and has a broken window. It is on a small hill at the edge of the river.

The river is slowly washing away the banks of the river and the little green house is going with it. The little house has fallen right down to the edge of the water.

There is no one at home in the little house except a little girl and her kitten. She is about seven years old and has curly hair, blue eyes, and a pretty complexion.

A boy scout has come along in a boat and is carrying the little girl wrapped in a blanket from the house to his boat. He is carrying the kitten on his shoulder. I do not know for sure what is going to happen but I think they will get safely to the dry land.

Mary Bice, 7A.

A HELPFUL SCOUT

In the southern part of Indiana there was a terrible flood. It took everything in its way along the Ohio River. The rescue parties were able to save almost all the people but there was a terrible loss of property.

In many places the scouts were able to help save the people. In the picture the scout thought he could save the little girl and her kitten. He went to the house and carried them to his boat. All the people were glad to see him do it.

Bob Fett, 8A.

A LETTER FROM A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

Dorothy LaMons has for her correspondent a girl in the Philippine Islands. Her name is Juan Villarta and her address is Del Remedio, Sulat, Samar, Philippine Islands. It is interesting to note that Dorothy's letter was written about Thanksgiving time. The answer to her letter was mailed January 20th and arrived in Fort Wayne N.Y. on Jan 20th. The letter reads as follows:

Samar High School
Catabalan, Samar
January 30, 1941.

Dear friend:

I received your letter with a great reciprocation and understanding. I have been willing for a pen pal for a long time ago and when your letter reached me I was extremely happy.

I am four feet eleven inches tall with straight dark hair. My complexion is fair brunette as what you have perhaps known of Philippino nature.

I live in the eastern part of Samar 113 kilometers away from Catabalan. You may be surprised that I am away from my home town. It is because that I am studying in the Institution. I am with my younger sister. Her name is Paciencia. We call her Passing, so with her friends Pacents. Pacents and friends call me Wanning as a nickname. What is your nickname? I have three brothers but at the arrival of your letter I also received a telegram from Pacents telling of the death of our youngest brother. We sisters belong to the sophomore organization. We are taking the following subjects; geometry, general science, english and literature, oriental history, and child care. I am glad to tell you that we have taken United States History during the first simester.

My hobbies are biking, collecting stamps and beautiful views, playing violin, and sometimes dancing. I will tell you about my present environments. Beside Catabalan it is very hilly with beautiful orchids in the trees. Maqueda Bay beside Catabalan is noted for its fish. It is considered one of the best fishing grounds in the Philippines. Three kilometres away from Catabalan is a cadre in Mao Long where our boys are trained for future soldiers. Oh! How would you like to enjoy the Mao Long sunset? I hope we carry on a long correspondence so that I can send you pictures of my environments. How would you like to exchange our personal photos. I am willing to exchange things with you. Here I'm sending you a money case. I believe it is not so durable but heartily given. Perhaps it will interest you much for it may not be common there. The Handker-

(continued next column)

chief you sent me is cordially received and I extend to you my best regards and countless thanks for it.

On March 28th our school will close for summer vacation already. I will take my vacation in my home town which is addressed as Del Remedio, Sulat, Samar. So if you will reply me, if you will be so interested, which I hope you will be, for myself is interested in this habit, you will address me in this way, Miss J Juana Villarta, Del Remedio, Sulat, Samar, Philippine Islands. Please introduce me to some of your friends who are interested in exchanging letters, photos, and especially beautiful gifts. Tell them that I answer letters promptly.

Your pen pal,
Juana Villarta.

Present address: Catabalan, Samar.
Home address: Del Remedio, Sulat, Samar
If you will reply me use the address number 2 for I'll be there this coming vacation, and please reply me very soon.
P.S. Good luck always to both of us.
I wish we shall be good friends in existence of our lives. So let us be good frien friends for a long time.

Wanning.

My name is Villarta and not Villorta please.

NOTE

The people of the Philippine Islands are Spanish in language and they must learn to speak English. It will be noted there are many passages in this letter which indicate the fact that the writer thinks in Spanish and then translates the thought into the English.

A LETTER

This is what a farmer boy wrote to the girl he loved.???????

My darling sweet potato.

Do you 66rrot for me?

My heart beats for you alone

You are a peach with your raddish hair and your turnip nose

You are the apple of my eye but if we cantaloupe now, then lettuce be married soon for I know we will make a happy pear.

Goodbye,

Corrine Lutz.

Mother: You were a very tidy boy, not to throw you banana peel on the floor of the bus. Where did you put it?

Jimmie: In the pocket of the man next me.

FROM CANADA

Killarney, Man.
Januray 20, 1941.

Dear Pen Pal:

I received your letter and was very pleased to get it.

I am going to tell you about my hobbies. I like knitting, chitcheting, saving stamps and movie stars. I am knitting red cross socks just now.

Since you described yourself I will describe myself also. I have fair hair, and blue eyes; fair complexion, and weigh about 100 pounds. I am five feet two inches tall.

I go to the Killarney High School and have five teachers. I am in the ninth grade and am fifteen years old.

I have two sisters and four brothers. One of my brothers is in the Royal Canadian Air Force. I have one sister and two brothers married. I also have my two parents

I will send you a picture of myself later on. I haven't a photo of me yet. I will also send you a photo of the Killarney Lake and the Town Hall and Monument. The Monument represents the soldiers who died in the World War. The lake is very beautiful. In the summer many tourists from all parts of Canada and the United States come down to the lake.

I have a pure black cat here at home. It is a great favorite here.

We live on main street. My dad is an agent. Well, I must close now as I have to go to bed. Write soon.

Your pen pal.
Rosella.

The above letter was written to Ethel Richardson who secured her Pen Pal's name through the Student Letter Exchange and is enjoying the friendship and acquaintance of another who lives in a foreign country.

CORRESPONDING

At the first of the year our teacher (Mr. Sellers) asked the boys and girls of the seventh and eighth grades if they would like to correspond with boys and girls in foreign countries so their names were taken and the countries they wished. He then sent to the Student Letter Exchange, Watseka, Minn. In about two weeks the names arrived and they were distributed. Since there have been many interesting letters received. Sometimes the writer waits a long time for an answer. Usually good letters get answers but sometimes times for reasons which we do not know, no answer ever comes. Of course this makes the writer feel bad but the best they can do is to try again.

FROM CANADA

Wetaskiwin, Canada
February 23, 1941.

Dear Pen Pal:

I received your letter a few weeks ago but could not write because had the measles and my eyes were too sore to do any reading or writing.

As in your letter you said you were a Girl Scout. Well I was a Guide two years ago but did not like it. I also went to C.G.I.T. last year. Our teacher's name was Mrs Greig. We went on hikes and had parties which was great fun. Once we rode on a fourteen mile hike at six o'clock in the morning.

I will send some pictures of myself and of some of the important places around here when I have some good ones taken.

I go to the United Church and am in Mrs Condie's class. We have choir practice every Thursday from 7 to 8 o'clock. I listen to the radio very often and am very much interested in music.

I was skating today from 2 to 4 and had a great time.

Please write again soon.
Your pen pal.
Violet McDonald.

The above letter was received by Hazel Lutz from her pen pal in Canada with whom she has been corresponding regularly.

State of Love
City of Kisses
Street of Nowhere

Dear Small Frye:

Are you in the mood for mischief? Between a kiss and sigh, corn picking could be chopsticks. I cry for you day after day on the east side of Heaven. They say two sleepy people got to get some shuteye. You know you get me doing the nimble symbol, somewhere over the rainbow, we'll roll out the barrel and have lots'a fun. When pa was courtin' ma there was a concert in the park and the three little fishes went out to sea. It made no difference now the two birds said as they flew south. But romance runs in the family so God bless America. My hands are tied and something has got to happen soon. So lets hurry home. Jeepers creepers I'm lonesome and we've come a long way together, so,

Thanks for everything,
Little Old Lady
Wilma Deltz, 8A.



FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE CLUB.

Letter writing is a fine sort of time or hobby if one may choose to make it such. It is of great value to the writer and may be of great interest and equal value to the receiver of the letters. Two girls were in the hospital and decided the proper thing to do would be to write a letter to their teacher. The following letters were duly written, posted, carried, and received at the school. They were read and reread by the teacher and then read again before the class. Now they are here, inclosed, to show the value of letter writing.³

Allen County Children Home
Fort Wayne, Indiana
January 22, 1941. Wednesday

Dear Mr. Sellers:

Just dropping a few lines and hoping they don't drop off. Hope I'm finding you O.K. I am practically well now, just a slight cold and headache. Mr. Sellers, when I'm not in school, I miss you but not the arithmetic, at all. Helen is writing to you too. Helen says that I am writing more than she can, but don't mind her. Well, Helen is bothering me now, so I will have to close

Goodbye,
Corrine Lutz.

Dear Mr. Sellers:

I am in bed because of my cold. I don't know how long it will be until I get out. I sure do wish I was back at school. Corrine is in here too. She has a cold.

I thought I would drop you a line to let you know that I am pretty good. Well I guess that is about all I have to say.

Goodbye,
Helen Ferrier.

P.S. Corrine is writing too. She thinks she is smart because she can think of more to write about than I can.

NEW FRIENDS

Would you like to build up a better understanding of the citizens of other countries by writing to boys and girls of your own age in India, China, South America, or some other foreign country. The international friendship league was organized nine years ago to promote better understanding among young people of the world. Through such understanding, wars and quarrels

(continued next column)

quarrels between nations may be avoided in the future.

The League has lists of students in 86 countries and territories who want to write to American boys and girls. Because of the war a number of countries in Europe cannot take part in the plans now. However, there are thousands of students, particularly in South America, who are eager to tell you about their schools, homes, and communities, and to hear about yours in return.

When a class is interested, the International Friendship League, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass. will gladly make all the arrangements for the correspondence. Dr. John Studebaker, Commissioner of Education at Washington D.C. has approved the League. Eugene Torrence, EA

LETTER TO A CORRESPONDENT

Allen County Children Home
Fort Wayne, Indiana
April 28, 1941.

Dear Violet:

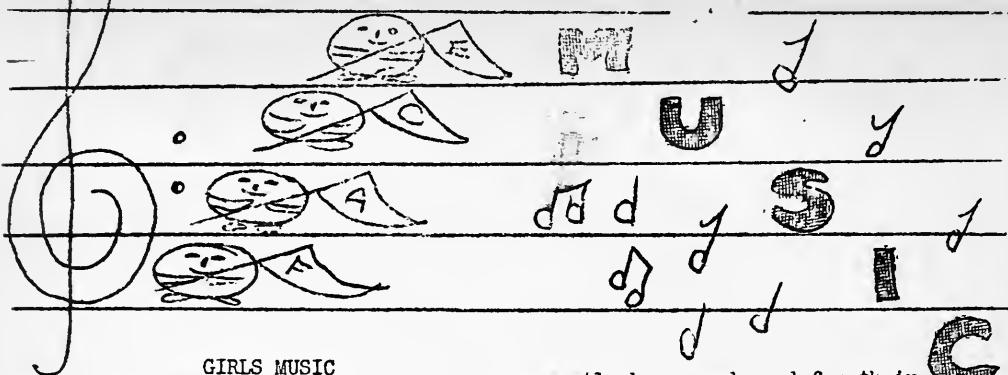
I was very pleased to get your welcome letter and was very glad to hear from you.

I would like very much to have your picture and also of the scenes in your town. I am very glad to correspond with you and since you told me about Wetaskewievin I suppose I should tell you about Fort Wayne. It is quite large and there are ten or eleven theatres but I have never taken the time to go to all of them. So I really don't know the exact number.

In the summer we have many things for enjoyment. We sometimes go swimming or go to the ball games or parks where there are many things for the amusement. I love to go to the parks because there is so much fun there.

I would love to see the little children you take care of, especially Mary Ann. I used to work in the nursery where there are children from three days to six years old. One of the children I liked especially was Mary Ann Dancer. She is not here now. She was really a darling. Some people took her into a home with them to take care of. I don't work there now but I wish I did.

(continued next page)



GIRLS MUSIC

In music we practice for the various programs which are always being prepared. Right now we are preparing our Commencement songs. We are learning new songs right along. It is easy for us to catch on to new songs so we are always glad to hear the new ones that Mrs Angusih and Mrs Brown pick out for us.

If a new song does not go well we usually do not go farther than merely to learn it. Most of the time we like the new ones and can do them in a little while.

I think all the girls appreciate singing.

Dorothy LaMons.8A

GI RLS MUSIC CLASS.

ALTOS

Amy Fett
Wilma Deltz
Marie White
Ethel Richardson
Vera King
Betty Walters
Naomi White

S APRANOES

Marcita Stippich
Nelda Ramsey
Blanche Ramsey
Diana Ferrier
Helen Ferrier
Mary Walters
Doris Beam
Jeanette Berg
Corrine Lutz
Doris Ann Arnold
Delma Justice
Dorothy LaMons
Mildred Yarman
Hazel Lutz
Ermal Sands
Betty Warnick
Mildred Petty
Mary Bice.

We appreciate the work Mrs Anguish and Mrs Brown are doing for us very much and hope that we may succeed.

Dorothy LaMons.8A.

MUS IC

In music we have learned two beautiful new songs. They are, "The Flag Without a Stain", and "Keep on Hopin". We sang them before a group of teachers. We are now learning "Santa Lucia" and the second verse of "Ros of Tra Lee." These are
(Continued next column)

mostly known and used for their beautiful words and beautiful harmony, We are thinking about the songs for graduation and have not quite decided which ones they shall be. We are most certain that we will have a few girls sing by themselves. Dorothy LaMons.8A

MAKING TOWELS

While Mrs. Brown has been sick the girls of the Glee Club have been making towels for the Institution. They are very pretty. They are made up of different colors. Almost every girl has made two. The girls also do some singing while they are working on the towels, so we have singing while we work on the sewing.

Hazel Lutz,8A.

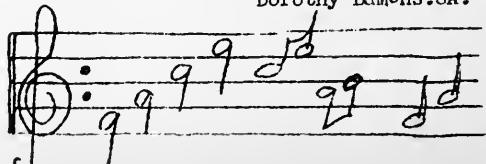
GOOD BYE GLEE CLUB

The girl's Glee Club has been together four years and it has been very lovely to be a part of it. We who will graduate are very sorry to leave and will miss the music very much. Mrs Anguish and Mrs, Brown are lovely to the girls and have taught us forty or fifty songs. We love to sing together and will hope to get into glee club work in high school. Anyway we will never forget our school, our teachers and the lovely things they have done for us.

Corrine Lutz,8A.

In Music we have learned two beautiful new songs. They are, "The Flag Without a Stain," and "Keep on Hopin," We sang both of them before a group of teachers. We are learning Santa Lucia and the Second verse of Rose of Tra Lee.

Dorothy LaMons.8A.





LINCOLN

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

February 12th was Lincoln's Birthday. I think we should remember Lincoln because he is the kind of a man America needs. He was always willing to help the other fellow. He was always willing to fight for freedom and democracy. Lincoln's early life was hard but he kept on and made the best of it. He was eager for education. He always tried to get books to read. He learned more and more as he grew older although he had little schooling. He was loved by most of the people who knew him.

March 4th 1861 he became President of the United States. He was President during the Civil War. James Marshall, 7A.

THE AMERICAN'S CREAM

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign nation of many sovereign states, a perfect union, one, and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies. AUTHOR: William Taylor

Handed in by: Robert Ryan, 8A.

TO THE POOR HOUSE

A couple had lost their way in their new car which was very expensive. Finally she said,
Woman: There is a sign, dear, what does it say?

Man with flashlight reads: To the poorhouse. Yes he answered, we are on the right road and don't know it.



WASHINGTON

GEORGE WASHINGTON

The Birthday of the Father of his Country, may it ever be freshly remembered by American Hearts. His memory is first and most sacred in our love. Ever, hereafter, until the last drop of blood shall freeze in the last American heart, his name shall be a spell of power and of might. It was the daily beauty and the matchless glory of his life which enabled him to create his country, and at the same time secure an undying love and regard for the whole American people, the first in the hearts of his countrymen. Undoubtedly there were brave, wise, and good men before his day in every colony, but the American nation, as a nation, I do not reckon to have begun before 1774, and the first love of that young America was Washington.

AUTHOR. Rufus Choate.

Turned in by Bill Smith, 8A.



DANGEROUS

Teacher after explaining about the rhinoceros: Now children name something that has horns and is dangerous to be near.
Neal: (promptly) Motor cars.

(continued from last page)

I suppose I should also tell about the party we had not long ago. We went to the Wolf and Dessauer store in Fort Wayne and had our dinners. We went to the Palace Theatre and saw the picture, "Strike Up The Band," I enjoyed it very much. Well I do not seem to think of anything more to say so I will soon close up this short letter.

Oh! Yes, a few of our boy scouts had a first aid test. They got a grade B. They lost out on a new blind fold test which they were required to take. The contest was in Chicago. If they would have won they could have gone to Washington D.C.

Well I will close for this time and I hope that I will soon hear from you.

Your pen pal.

Hazel Lutz.

INDIANS

Long, long ago before America was known a race of people known as Indians lived here. They were of a reddish complexion, brown eyes, black hair, and high cheek bones.

They lived far different than we, They ate from wooden or clay dishes which they fashioned. They lived in tepees and hunted for their living with the bow and arrow. The wild and dangerous Indiana had no pity on anyone they considered as an enemy.

They were free and did as they pleased. They had their own rights and did as they pleased. Then Columbus discovered America. More white men came and it became known as America. The Pilgrims came in the Mayflower. The place of the Indiana has been taken by the white man. However to this day there are many Indians living here much as any other people might.

Helen Ferrier, 7A.

PREPARING OUR ANNUAL

The first step is collecting and writing. This work is done by the reporters. The second step is checking and copy work. The third step is making the stencils which is followed by the printing. The fifth and final step is the assembly. The completed edition is now ready for distribution.

William Rhonemus, 7A.

INDIANA HISTORY

Indiana History is a very interesting subject. It goes back many years. Every person should have a good understanding of Indiana History. Our book contains many dates of important happenings: wars, life of individuals, as Washington, Lincoln, etc. Every child should have a good understanding of the history of his country.

Mildred Yarman, 8A.

INDIANS OF AMERICA

The North American Indians are a race of very interesting people. When we think of them it is usually as a race of war-like people and blood thirsty. But the Indians were not that way until after the white man came to America. When the white man first came the Indians welcomed them and made friends. But when the white men took their land and killed their supply of wild animals they began to fight back. They scalped and killed many white men. There are only a few Indians today in the United States as compared with the number of whites.

Delma Justice, 8A.

INDIANS

Indians are peaceable people if you are peaceable with them. When the white men first came to America the Indians were peaceable. They thought the white men were angels and were sent from heaven. Then the white men killed them, took their land, and destroyed their game they thought different and went on the warpath. They had a Great Spirit whom they asked when they wanted rain or anything. If the spirit did not grant their wish they thought they had done something wrong and they were being punished. There are many Indians in the United States today.

Wilma Deltz, 8A.

INDIANA HISTORY

There were Indians living on the continent of North America before the white man came here. The Indians lived and did their own way. They caught fish in the lakes, of which there were plenty. There was gold and many other substances beneath the surface.

When the white man came civilization began. Schools were established, and churches built. The Indians taught the white men how to raise corn. The white men were told to put a fish in each hill that they planted.

More and more people were coming to America. More and more things happened until we have the wonderful and modern things of today and live in a better world.

Ermal Sands, 7A.

Eugene: I've called about the job for a smart messenger boy.

Manager: Sorry, my lad, the vacancy was filled yesterday.

Eugene: Then it's a smart manager you need to take the sign out of the window.

MY COUNTRY 'T IS OF THEE

My Country 't is of Thee, sweet land of liberty, of Thee I sing.
 Land where my Fathers died, Land of the Pilgrim's pride
 From every mountain side, Let freedom ring.

THE PRESIDENT

The President of the United States is the highest representative of the nation. He is elected by the suffrage of the citizens of all the states for a fixed term of years. He is independent of Congress, the court and sectional demands. In spite of the theory of the separation of powers, in accordance with which the Constitution makers created the office, the President has immense influence over legislation and is held responsible to the people for the work of Congress.

The President's influence springs from his power of veto; from his constitutional practice of submitting recommendations to Congress, which he may do either orally or by written message; and his vast influence with the nations molders of public opinion. His power of appointment with his ability to distribute patronage among members of Congress serves to keep the members who are of his party in accord with his policies. Mildred Yarman, 8A.

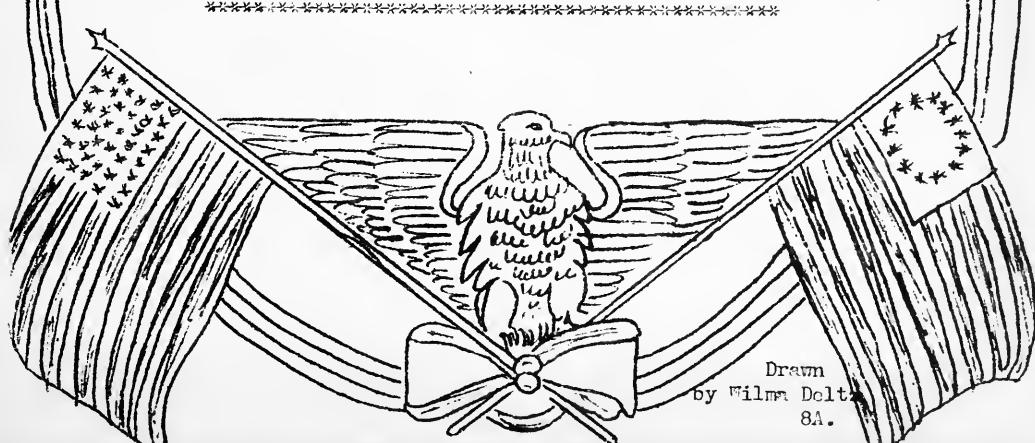
 Hekionaga, the principal village of the Miami Indians, was formerly within the limits of Fort Wayne. A Stockade Fort, now the site of Old Fort Park was built by Mad Anthony Wayne. In 1813 it was besieged by the Indians who were routed after a hard fight. Six years later the fort was abandoned. A permanent settlement was made in 1815 and it became a trading post in 1830. It became the city of Fort Wayne in 1840.

FORT WAYNE? INDIANA

Fort Wayne, the county seat of Allen County is the second city of the state, a railroad center, and a manufacturing center. It is located in the northeastern part of Indiana. It is 102 miles from Indianapolis and 156 miles from Chicago. The St. Joseph and St. Mary rivers unite within its boundaries to form the Maumee River. Its population in 1940 is about 125,000. Six important trunk lines serve the city, the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Wabash, Pennsylvania, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis; and the New York Central. There are also interurban electric railroads and more than fifteen motor bus lines. Fort Wayne is the distributing center for an extensive agricultural district and the city has many wholesale and jobbing houses. It has large shops of the Pennsylvania and Wabash railroads, and among the important manufacturers of gasoline pumps, car wheels, coil wire, motor trucks, electrical machinery, fittings, fixtures, and pianos.

The educational institutions include Concordia College, Fort Wayne Bible Institute, A Conservatory of music, and Art School, School of oratory, expression, and physical culture. The Indiana School for feeble minded youth and several schools for orphans are located here.

Bill Smith, 8A.





THE INDIANS

The Indian is usually pictured as a sad and gloomy person who seldom smiled. This is not quite true. In important public meetings and when talking with white men he was usually dignified and solemn in appearance; but in the wigwam or by the camp fire he was social and cheery. He smoked his pipe, talked, and joked with his friends much as the white man is accustomed to do. When being tortured in public he could endure any kind of pain without a murmur. His sight was remarkably keen. This was because his eye and ear were trained by his mode of living. When hunting, fighting, or fishing, he was on the lookout constantly for game or for the enemy. He was also straining his ear for every sound of the forest.

Herbert Warnick, 8A.

THE SETTING FOR INDIANA HISTORY

The history of Indiana before its admission into the Union as a state is a part of the history of that region of North America which has been called the Northwest Territory. So the study of the earliest Indiana History is a study of the history of the whole Northwest Territory in the days of the early white settlers.

The Northwest Territory was composed of all the land which is now included in the states of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and a small part of the state of Minnesota. It is bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the north by the Great Lakes. The rivers were very important to the Indians and to the early white settlers alike, because water transportation was then much easier than land transportation. Besides the rivers mentioned above, others of importance were the Wabash, White, Tippecanoe Eel, Whitewater, and Kankakee in Indiana, the Illinois, Fox and Kaskaskia in Illinois, the Wisconsin in Wisconsin, and the St. Joseph and Detroit in Michigan. Of course the Great Lakes on the north, especially Lake Michigan, Huron, and Erie played a very prominent part in the early history of the region.

Marie White, 8A.

By Richard Filloff.

INDIANA HISTORY

There are many stories of when the Indians were here when the white men came. The Indians believed the white men were angels but when the supposed angels killed their fellow men they knew better and made war against them. In some cases though, the white men would not kill the Indians and smoked the pipe of peace with them. William Penn smoke the peace pipe with the Indians and remained friends with them for many years. One wonderful thing about the Indian was that he would never break friendship until the white man did. The white men were always the first to disregard the peace pipe. The result was always war with the Indians.

Corrine Lutz, 8A.

COMMUNITY CIVICS.

When a group of people live together in a certain place it is called a community. They are brought together by some common interest and have laws, rules, and regulations. Here are some examples of different kinds of communities: a church, school, village, town, city. There are industrial communities, social communities, and religious communities. All people in a community are dependent on the rest of the community. All the members of the community must learn to be valuable. They must take an active part in all the activities.

Mary Bice, 7A.

INDIANA

A resolution of Congress formally admitting Indiana into the Union, Dec. 11, 1816 though the state government actually began November 7th when the new officers were qualified. A few weeks after, the constitutional convention, the first week in August 1816, a general election was held to fill the state offices. Thomas Posey, the last Territorial Governor was candidate for Governor against Johnathan Jennings. Jennings won. The population of the whole state was less than one fourth of that of the city of Indianapolis today. The people were all poor and depended on the soil for their living.

Merlin Doud, 8A.

INDIAN HISTORY.

When the Indians learned that their land west of the Appalachians Mountains had been given to the English they were very much dissatisfied. The Indians had always been friends of the French and enemies of the English. So now it was only natural that they would do everything in their power to drive the English out. In this emergency an Indian leader arose and his efforts resulted in almost complete disaster for the English in the Northwest Territory. This Indiana leader was a chief of the Ottawa tribe named Pontiac.

Pontiac was a very shrewd warrior. During the two years between 1760-72 he organized almost all the tribes of the northwest to drive out the English. Pontiac's plans were perfected in 1763 and arrangements were made to attack all the English forts and settlements at the same time. Detroit was the most important post but the commander of this post had been warned of the danger, so Pontiac was unable to capture this stronghold. Had he been able to do so it is likely that the English would have been driven out of the entire region. Other forts did not fare so well as Detroit. However, a number of them were surprised and their garrisons killed. Fort Miami where Fort Wayne now stands was captured and its commander slain. Ouiatanon was surrendered but no one was killed there. In a short time not an Englishman was left in what is now Indiana. Pontiac's success was shortlived, however. English soldiers crushed the rebellion during the coming year and the Indians were compelled to give up all the captives which they had in their possession. Pontiac was murdered by a member of his own race, in 1769.

At the time of Pontiac's conspiracy the English had not taken control of Vincennes. There were several reasons, besides the hostility of the Indians for the slowness of the English in coming in to the Northwest in any large numbers. One reason was that the King of England by the Proclamation of 1763 forbade any Englishman to settle west of the Appalachians. This was followed by the Quebec Act of 1774 which annexed all the Mississippi valley to the Province of Quebec for the purpose of Government.

Between 1773 and 1777 there was no official authority within what is now the State of Indiana. By the Quebec Act Vincennes had been placed under the authority of the Governor at Detroit but it was until 1777 that the English Governor, Henry Hamilton sent Lieutenant Governor Abbott to

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Vincennes to take possession and rebuild the fort there. Abbott found the fort in a dilapidated condition. He made an attempt to repair the fort and mount some cannon. He remained until January 1778, and then returned to Detroit for a visit. While he was gone events took place which started the change in the whole history of the Northwest Territory.

The Revolutionary War began in 1776 At the beginning of the war the English who were in charge of the forts of the Northwest Territory began to arouse the Indians against the American settlers who had been bold enough to venture west of the Appalachian Mountains. These Englishmen carried on a profitable trade with the Indians and were even accused of rewarding the red men for bringing in the scalps of American men and women. The fear of being attacked by the Indians caused the Americans from the colonies along the Atlantic Coast to hesitate about going into the Northwest Territory.

Richard Filloff, 7A.

PROVIDING FOR RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT

In order to properly balance his life every person must have a certain amount of recreation and amusement. The age of machines and labor-saving devices has brought reduction in the number of hours an individual works each day and as a result there has been a great increase in the amount of time left for recreation.

It is the duty of every community to provide wholesome recreation for its members. The community which provides these extra pleasures and benefits for its residents is the one where the citizens are most likely to be healthy, happy, and law-abiding.

Doris Beam, 7A.

THE FRENCH IN INDIANA

The first white men to explore any of the Northwest Territory were French Jesuit Priests from Quebec. The beginning of their labor was probably about 1634. The first place they worked was among the Huron Indians on the southern shores of the Great Lakes. These priests came to this region, not from across the great range of mountains which shut out the English, but by a much easier route up the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

Delma Justice, 8A.

Mrs Bolinger: Eugene, what have you been doing to the ink?

Eugene: I only put water in it, to make it write wet. I'm writing a letter to Mr. Brown and I want to whisper a secret to him.

A M ERICA N INDIANS.

Every town or family has a chief, who is distinguished by a particular title, and whom we commonly call a, "sachem". The several towns or families that compose a tribe have a chief who presides over it, and the several tribes composing a nation have a chief who presides over the whole nation. These chiefs are usually men advanced in years and distinguished by their presence and ability in council. The matters which merely regard a town or family are settled by the chief and principal men of the town those which regard a tribe such as the appointment of head warriors or captains, and settling differences between different towns or families are regulated at a meeting of the chiefs and those which regard the whole nation, such as, making war or forming alliances with the neighboring nations. These are usually attended by the head warriors and a number of the chiefs from other towns, who are his counselors.

Robert Ryan, 8A.

INDIANA HISTORY

Indiana was at one time a place where only Indians lived. However a long time ago when Columbus came to America in 1492 he gave this place the name, Indiana, to go with the Indians.

Before that time there was slavery here in Indiana which caused a great war. This war was called the Civil War which was between the North and the South. After the matter of slavery was settled, our country was divided into forty eight states.

Each state has its own laws and way of running things. Indiana is a manufacturing and food producing state. It has many large rivers such as the Ohio, Maumee, Wabash, and others. The cities of Indiana are Fort Wayne, Huntington, Lafayette and Washington.

INDIANA

In 1679 a few Frenchmen under the leadership of LaSalle came down the St. Joseph River and crossed the South Bend portage to the Kankakee River, and half way down the Illinois River. Later on LaSalle reached the mouth of the Mississippi River. For a long time French explorers used these trails and streams of the region that is now Indiana.

During that period French trading posts were built at the present site of Fort Wayne, at Ouiatanon a few miles below Lafayette, and at Vincennes. Only the last became a real French settlement.

In 1763 France ceded her possessions in
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North America to England, and Vincennes became a British military post. General George Rogers Clarke in 1778 led a small army of Virginia troops and captured Vincennes. Then the land northwest of the Ohio became a colony of Virginia. In 1783 that state ceded her claims in the Ohio region to the National Government.

John Schie, 8A.

AMERICAN INDIANS

The American Indians furnish us with examples of simple forms of government, The federal government has authority over most of the Indian tribes. One of the projects begun by the Federal Government to provide work during the economic crisis was the construction of schools in Indiana Reservations.

The schools were built in the style of the so-called Indiana hogans, of adobe brick and other materials. The need for close supervision of such building projects to prevent waste of the taxpayers money is evident.

Robert Ryan, 8A.

INDIANA

Indiana was a part of the Northwest Territory. The Northwest Territory was north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River and south of the Great Lakes. The following states were carved from it: Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a small part of what is now Minnesota. On the north it is touched by Lake Michigan and is bounded on the south by the Ohio River.

William Rhonemus, 7A.

INDIANA

Indiana is one of the north central States. It is known as the Hoosier State. The Indiana flower is the sennia, and the state song is, "On The Banks of the Wabash."

Indiana is almost twice as long as wide. It is about 275 miles long and 143 wide. It is the thirtyseventh state in size.

The school system in Indiana is excellent. There are compulsory education laws demanding attendance of all children between the ages of seven and sixteen years, for at least eight calendar months of each year. High schools form a regular part of the school system and there are more than eight hundred in Indiana.

Hazel Lutz

HEALTH

In one of the fables of an English Poet, John Gay, may be read these lines;

Nor love, nor honor, wealth nor power,
Can give the heart a cheerful hour
When health is lost. Be timely wise;
With health all taste for pleasure flies.

Certainly the poet did not over-estimate the worth of the greatest blessing mortals can enjoy—health, which is the condition of well-being.

The healthy person is one whose bodily functions are being performed easily and without pain. The physician says that any one who sleeps well, and can digest his food while satisfying a hearty appetite, may be considered in a good state of health. Under modern conditions, very few persons enjoy perfect health, but the observance of a few simple rules help to keep one reasonably well.

Many of the physical difficulties of the school child are caused by the wrong sort of habits. Habit formation is the basis of health. When bad health habits are formed early in life, it is a very difficult matter to break them later, for they become an almost unconscious part of daily life. On the other hand, sound health habits should be largely a matter of automatic action on our own part. But good health habits can only be acquired through a definite and conscious action at first and such action must be based on an accurate knowledge of health rules.

Wilma Deltz, 8A.

Billy was in disgrace. He had told an untruth and he had been sent to and to study the life of George Washington, and just to try to follow his example.

Next morning Billie rushed up to Mr. Bolinger and said, "I've started! I've started. I couldn't find any charry tree, but I chopped down all the apple trees."

Helen Frier, 7A.

TEETH.

In health we have been studying the teeth. This is an interesting topic for it teaches us how best to take care of our teeth. Many people ask how to take care of the teeth. The main way is to keep them well cleaned. It is also important to eat the proper foods. If one keeps the teeth well cleaned and eats the proper foods it helps to keep them white, strong, and from decaying. The important element for strong teeth is calcium which is gained in the food.

Dorothy LaMons, 8A.

HOW FIRES MAY BE CAUSED.

Once there was a careless janitor who took care of a hotel. This hotel was very well built and beautiful. It was so well liked that people came from other lands to stay in the summer time.

The janitor became careless. He threw papers in the corners in the basement instead of burning them in the furnace. One evening the janitor went to the basement to fire the furnace. A spark flew into the papers and soon there was a terrific blaze. The hotel burned down and all by the carelessness of one man.

William Rhonemus, 7A.

HEALTH HABITS.

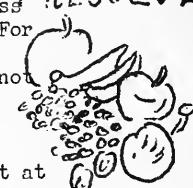
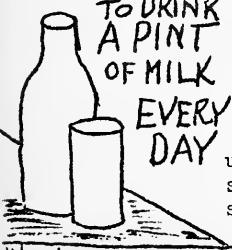
To have good health habits you must know how to keep all the health rules. One of the rules is to get the right kind of food. Another is to drink at least six glasses of water each day. For every person there are certain foods that do not agree. It is necessary to learn to leave that kind of food alone.

A person should get at least eight hours of sleep each day. The window should be open enough to get fresh air. There are many more health rules every person should learn to keep.

Herbert Warnick, 8A.

I RESOLVE

TO DRINK
A PINT
OF MILK
EVERY
DAY



TO EAT MORE
FRUIT

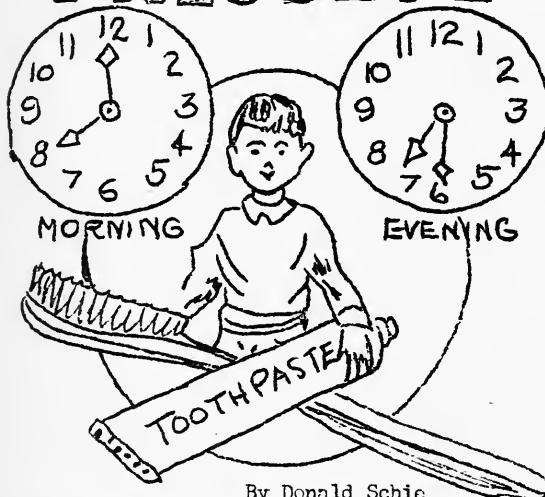
HEALTH.

Eat less, chew more.
Ride less, walk more.
Clothe less, bathe more,
Worry less, work more.
Idle less, play more.
Talk less, think more.
Go less, sleep more.
Waste less, give more.
Spend less, laugh more.
Preach less, practice more.

Doris Bean 7 Sp.

Marie White: Say, Ray. How tall are you?
Ray: Say, I am five feet four and three
inches tall.

I RESOLVE



By Donald Schie

TO BRUSH MY TEETH TWICE EVERY DAY

CARELESSNESS

Most fires are caused by carelessness. Many people do not watch what they are doing. Many men light matches and throw them away without making sure that they are extinguished. When people are on a hike and stop to eat their meals they should be careful even though they are having fun.

Little children sometimes have matches and set things on fire before they realize what they have done. This is carelessness for in the first place the mother should have watched them and put matches out of their reach.

Dorothy Lamons 8A.

KEEP A HEALTH RECORD FOR YOURSELF.

Keep a survey of your health practice by making yourself plus or minus on each item of the record.

1. Get up at a regular time every day.
2. Take a bath daily, a cold bath if the reaction is satisfactory, and a warm cleansing bath at least twice each week.
3. Wash the hands before every meal.
4. Use an individual towel at all times.
5. Have your own comb and keep your hair neat.
6. Brush the teeth thoroughly at least twice each day.
7. Have a bowel movement at a regular time every morning.
8. Wear clothing suitable to the weather and your activities.
9. Wear shoes of correct size and shape with rather low heels.
10. Drink plenty of water, four to six glasses each day.
11. Be on time for every meal.
12. Use plenty of time for each meal.
13. Eat slowly and chew food thoroughly.
14. Every day, eat fruit at least once; potatoes and at least one other vegetable; lettuce or some other green leafy vegetable.
15. Take at least two glasses of milk each day in a beverage or in a cooked food.

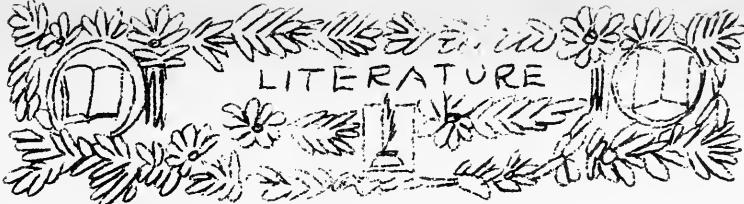
Bob Ryan, 8A.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS.

1. Have chimneys cleaned often. See that there are no holes in the facings or flues.
2. Have ceiling, walls, and floors near the stovepipe fireproofed and protected.
3. Keep matches covered and high above the fingers of the children.
4. Do not leave ashed in wooden receptacles or near the house.
5. Use fireproof construction for the garage if it is connected with the house, or very close to it.
6. Use an incinerator for the burning of refuse.
7. Be sure the foundations of the house are without holes and fireproof so that grass fires cannot burn the house.

Mary Bice, 7A.

Most fires are caused by carelessness. Fires are always easily started where lumber is stored. Children should not be permitted to play with matches. People who are smoking may cause fires if they are careless with their matches. Fires may easily be caused where there are gases or oil. Electrical appliances are common causes of fires. Herbert Warnick, 8A.



By wilma deltz.

THE FLAG

The stars on the background, the red and white stripes,
It is for this in war our country fights.
The glory, the freedom, the liberty, the death
Is circled around the flag like a wreath.
The stars and the stripes, the red, white and blue,
Just see them all and ever be true.

The flag in its glory and beauty behold,
In rain or sunshine or in the cold,
This flag waves on and on again.
To the battleships its soldiers may send.
Just see the stars on the background of blue
And to the red and white stripes ever be true

Corrine Lutz, 8A.

I WOULD RATHER LIVE IN THE CITY THAN IN THE COUNTRY.

I would rather live in the city because I am not used to being alone. I can not stand for it to be quiet around me. I like to be where there are noises. If you live in the city it isn't far from down town. You can walk down town whenever you want to. It is a lot of fun to go down town and look in all the store windows and you don't even have to ride when you are only eight blocks away from it.

I don't like the long rides in a car like some people do. If I had to take a trip like some people do I would die before I got there. I don't think you would ever see me living in the country.

Amy Fett, 8A.

SOME PEOPLE ARE VERY SUPERSTITIOUS.

Some people are very superstitious. Abraham Lincoln was one of them. One time he was about to fight a man he thought could lick him. On the way to meet him he saw a four leafed clover. He picked it and put it in his pocket. When he got there he gave the other man an awful beating. Whether the four leafed clover had anything to do with it or not we do not know but he carried it for about forty years and then lost it. He went to a show without it and there was assassinated.

James Marshall, 7A.

Oh! CAPTAIN?MY CAPTAIN.

Oh! Captain. My Captain.
Our fearful trip is done.
The ship has weathered every rack,
The prize we sought is won.
The port is near,
The bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel,
The vessel grim and daring;
But Oh! Heart! Heart!
Oh! The bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my captain lies
Fallen cold and dead.

Oh! Captain, my Captain!
Rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up! For you the flag is flung,
For you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths,
For you the shores a crowding,
For you the call, the swaying mass,
Their eager faces turning.
Here Captain, dear father
This arm beneath your head.

It is some dream, that on the deck,
You've fallen cold and dead.
My Captain does not answer,
His lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm,
He has no pulse nor will.
The ship is anchored, safe and sound,
Its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip, the victor ship
Comes in with object won.

Exult! O Shores, and ring, O bells.
But I with fearful tread
Walk the deck my Captain lies
Fallen cold and dead.

By, Walt Whitman, American Literature.
Handed in by Wilma Deltz.

There was a storm on the sea. A week or so after, a man picked up his paper and said, "Well it looks like there has been a terrible storm at sea, this book is upside down in the water." Then the other man looked at the paper and said, "Why no, you have the paper upside down."



Drawn by--Wilma Deltz.

TWO LINE D POEMS.

1. In conversation if you mumble,
What you say becomes a jumble.
2. They say that even if you practice,
You never learn to sit on a cactus.
3. Don't think that your'e a saint,
Because you don't say hain't.
4. There's a cowboy riding over the plain
But he will soon come back again.
5. Little robin red breast sits in a tree.
Cheep,cheep,cheep,cheep he says to me.

O MARY OF MINE.

Day dawns over my way,
Your smile sheds a bright ray,
To rouse me and restore me.
Brooding clouds may hang o'er me,
Still your bright light goes before me,
O Mary of mine.

Night comes bringing anew
Memories,Mary,of you
And though the dark enfold me,
Every truth you have told me,.
Will help me and uphold me,
O Mary of mine.

Bob Ryan,8A.

THE LAND FAR AWAY.

A sad little girl was sitting alone,
Her fond ones forsaken her and true friends
had gone,
But very deep in her thoughts was she,
Thinking of things true and lovely.
With her thoughts so deeply she seemed to
stray
In her dreams to a land which is far away,
Where in that land all is free,
Where life knows no death on land or sea.
The streets are paved in glittering gold
Where the shepherds stand waiting for young
and old.

But now this dear girl has gone far a way
And we may go too and meet her some day.
We will see the shepherds there by the gate
And bid us come in,there is no need to wait.
Now if you are good you may go to see
The land where that girl has longed to be,
Where in that land all is free
And life knows no death on land or sea.

(continued next column)

The streets are all paved in gold,
There the shepherds stand waiting for
young and old.

Corrine Lutz,8A.

POEMS.

At eight o'clock I have to go to bed.
I jump right in and cover up,my head.
My slippers are waiting for me to wear,
They are a nice warm pair.

I hear an airplane way up in the sky.
It is up above the cloud,
And even though it is up so high,
The noise is very loud.

The flag of our country,
With its red,white, and blue
Was made by Betsy Ross
For her nation brave and new.

GOD'S STARS

When you're in bed and look into the sky,
Have you ever wondered,ever wondered why
God made stars so beautiful,so beautiful
to see?

Well, one night I was looking, and it
occured to me,
God put them there on purpose,away up there
to see.

Don't you think we would'n look away up
there at night
Unless they were so beautiful, and their
light so bright.

Corrine Lutz,8A.

Poems

Oh! Love ees grand
And so I stand...
By your lattice and
Ask,please, take my hand

Delma Justice.

Of course I will
Upon this hill,
You cast a dollar bill,
And we'll live in a mill.

Corrine Lutz.

Corrine Lutz



LOVE

One day a little boy was wandering up and down the street with his little head bowed down and he looked as if he was about to cry. Finally he passed a policeman who had a little boy himself and knew how to handle children. He watched the little boy for a while and then said, "What is the matter, Buddy? Are you lost?"

The little boy looked up higher and higher until his eyes met the eyes of the policeman. He was frightened at first, but soon saw the friendly look on the policeman's face.

Then he answered, "No, I'm not lost, home is lost." With that he began to cry. The policeman tried to comfort him. Soon his mother who had been window shopping came up to him. She was very glad to find her lost son.

Don't you think the little boy gave a good answer when he told the policeman that he wasn't lost but that home was lost. He must have loved home very much to have said, "Home is lost." Ethel Richardson, 7A.

READY NG.

There are two ways of wasting time when reading. One is to read wild stories and the funny books. In the seventh and eighth years we are required to read five books each semester. We must make a report on each book read.

Funny paper books are barred from our room. They do not teach anything and it is a waste of time to read them. Gangster and wild west stories are the worst. Most people who read too many of this kind of stories find themselves behind bars sometime in their lives.

Get a book you think you will like and spend your time reading. Joe Biggs, 7A.

HENRY WADWORTH LONGFELLOW

Longfellow was a great American poet. He was born in Portland, Maine in 1807. At eighteen years of age he was graduated from Bowdoin College. He began his career at the age of nineteen, and was made professor of languages in his alma mater. He held this chair from 1830 to 1835. When he was 26 he translated the Spanish elegy of Copin-side Monrigue. His first poem was written and signed when he was thirteen years old.

Following the publication of *Outre-Mer* and more years of study in Europe, he accepted the chair of literature at Harvard with increasing distinction from 1836 to 1854. During this period he published *Hyperion Voices of the Night*, *The Spanish Student*, and the *Belfry of Bruges*.

He died in 1882 and was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1900.

Hazel Lutz, 8A.

EVANGELINE

This is the story of Evangeline. She was the daughter of Benedict Belfountain. They lived in Grande Pre. She was very beautiful and all the village loved her. Benedict had a good home and he loved his home and daughter. He had large herds of cattle. Although he had little of riches he was happy with his daughter. Basil the blacksmith was a friend and neighbor of Benedict and Basil, his son, was Evangeline's very good friend. They went to school together and were taught from the same book. The years went by and they grew up together.

The king's soldiers came in boats to the harbour where they stayed for four days. The men were told to meet in the Church house. They were anxious for the-

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hour to come so they might learn what the soldiers might want. That evening the contract for the marriage of Gabriel and Evangeline was to be signed.

The following morning the men went to the church where they were held prisoners for four days. There they learned that they and their belongings were to be taken to the homes and transported. They were mixed up. Basil and Benedict were taken on one boat. Benedict died and was buried on the seashore. Evangeline went on another boat.

For many long years Evangeline searched for Gabriel. She went to the Louisianas, to the prairies, to the western mountains, to the Michigan forests, and finally to Philadelphia. Here she finally gave up hope and devoted the remainder of her life to nursing.

A pestilence came and many died. She gave assistance in the alms house. Here one morning she found Gabriel dying. Here she lived the remainder of her life and finally was buried by the side of her lover in the Churchyard.

James Marshall, 7A.

GOOD ENGLISH

It is possible, but not probable, that every child and adult use good English. Usually poor English is the result of being too lazy to get down to the point of using what we know to be right.

I think that any child at the age of ten or twelve should get a book of good English and read it, and use it to the best of his ability.

Mary Bice, 7A.

GOOD ENGLISH

English is important. Every child or adult should use it whether you feel like it or not. You will never get anywhere at any time without good English. You may win a position easily. Good English is easy to speak and easy to write. It is a pleasure to the listener to hear you use good English and you will be much better known if you use Dorothy LaMons, 8A.

IN THE HEART OF A SEED

In the heart of a seed, buried deep O, so deep,
A dear little plant lies fast asleep.
Wake said the sunshine and creep to the light.
Wake said the voice of the raindrop bright.
So the little plant hard and rose to see what the beautiful but sad world might be.
Amy Fett, 8A.

THE SNOWSTORM

At the back in the woods there sat a little shack. In the shack there lived a woman and her little baby boy. One day the woman and the boy started out across the wood. The snow was deep and the wind was coming toward them. It seemed to be getting colder and colder and the little boy began to cry. His mother picked him up and carried him. Soon they were across the wood as it began to grow dark they arrived at the house.

They stayed about an hour and decided it was time that they must return home. They were well along when a great gust of wind struck them and snowflakes began to fall thick and fast. Sleet and ice came down and hit them in the face. The storm kept getting worse and the snow rapidly getting deeper. The wind blew them first this way and then that. Finally exhausted the woman fell and began to cry for help. There was no one to hear them and soon there was no sound. It was never known what happened to them.

Helen Marie Ferrier, 7A.

A POE M.

A certain Psha, dead these thousand years
Once from his harem fled in sudden tears
And had this sentence on the city's gate
Deeply engraven, Only God is great.

So these four words above the city's noise
Hung like the accents of an angel's voice
And evermore, from the barbacan,
Saluted each returning caravan.

Lost in that city's glory, every gust
Lifts with dead leaves, the unknown Psha's
dust

And all is ruin--save one wrinkled gate
Whereon is written, Only God is Great.

Thomas Byrley Aldrich.

Handed in by---Bob Ryan, 7A.

PEACH BLOSSOM AFTER RAIN

Peach blossom after rain is deeper red
The willow fresher green twittering
overhead,
And fallen petals lie wind blown
Unswept upon the country stone.

Richard Filloff, 7A.

FOR HOGS.

Chew, chew, chew, chew your food,
Gently through your meal,
The more you will laugh
The less you will laugh
The better you will feel.

Richard Filloff, 7A.



THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Wilma Deltz

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Language, written and spoken, is man's most valuable asset. How language first or arose has long been a matter of debate, but it is certain that it was originally much simpler than at present and that it developed from groups of body movements and from sounds which had certain meanings arbitrarily associated.

As man's experience became more varied and complex, such gestures and sounds were elaborated and multiplied until there arose what might be called spoken language. Written language followed, when an ingenious man thought of making marks to represent spoken words. By writing a symbol for each sound an alphabet was devised and written speech was simplified. Thus communications could be sent long distances and thoughts could be recorded and preserved for later use.

Each generation was thereby able to instruct the next and rapid progress in knowledge and in skills became possible.

Wilma Deltz, 8A.

WHY I WOULD RATHER LIVE IN THE CITY.

I would much rather live in the city than in the country for the simple reason that there are more things to do. You learn to know more about people because you live so close to them. There is a large variety of places to go and many people to go with.

I think it is easier to keep a home nice in the outskirts of a city than entirely out in the country. The lawns can be kept pretty and green all summer and there can be a great variety of flowers.

Mildred Yarman, 8A.

WHY I WOULD RATHER LIVE IN THE COUNTRY

The reason I would rather live in the country than in the city is that I would much rather live on the farm where there are chickens, goats, horses, and cows and everything on that order.

In the country there are trees and shade. There are orchards and gardens and a great many things. One can have much more fun in the country than in the city.

Marie White, 8A.

LITERATURE

In addition to form, literature must have significant content. A statement of the rules of Latin grammar in perfect verse will not be great poetry. Without form a work is not literature at all; without significance it cannot be great literature. If, then, we assume that the form is adequate, work of literature will be entitled to a higher ranking in proportion as the truths with which it deals are of greater significance to humanity.

Wilma Deltz, 8A.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

American literature, like the literature of all people who have migrated from lands already in an advanced stage of culture, is not an original native growth. On the contrary, from the very first, American writers began with a long tradition behind them. They brought with them an intimate familiarity with a rich literature and a deep interest in certain burning problems of religion and conduct. Faced with a new and stubborn land to conquer, they had at best, little leisure to write, and even when the leisure was present, it was before they wrote with the confidence that they belonged to a people having an individuality and a life of its own.

Wilma Deltz, 8A.

WHY I WOULD RATHER LIVE ON A FARM

I would rather live on a farm because I was brought up on one and like it very much. I love to ride the horses and feed the pigs. I have a favorite horse and always ride him when I go to my grandfather's farm. When I come Mike is always glad to see me. I have a very good friend out there and she always comes to see me.

Helen Ferrier, 7A.

Jim: Joe, how do you like your new store teeth?

Joe: Well, at least I have something to rattle when I get scared.

Study, Study, Study.
It's driving me quite nutty
But I can't study all the time
So I thought I would drop a line.

English, Math, and Spelling,
Three subjects of poor taste,
But that don't stop my varling.
I think they're just time waste.

Recess, Gym, and Art,
Three subjects I adore.
I never hesitate to start
And in the end I want more.

Maybe I should have been born a cat
Or even a dog or maybe a rat,
Or any other animal with fearful looks.
For, Lord knows, I'd never have to study books.

Doris Beam, 7A S.p.

THE LORD GOD
God made the birds that sing
He made their cheerful songs ring
God made you, God made me,
He made the children dance with glee
The Lord God made them all.

Ermal Sands, 7A

LITTLE BIRDS
I am a little bird
Sitting in a tree,
Don't know what to do
But just sing to thee.
I sing from morn till night
I sing for everyone.
I make them happy
Just with my little song.
No one fights when they hear my song
Because I brightn the air and make the
trees ring.

Mary Bico, 7A.

OUR SAVIOR
It is He who made the day.
It is He who takes sins away.
It is he who died on the cross
It is he who bore the sinful loss.
'Twas our Savior.

Ermal Sands, 7A.

THE BIRDS
See the little birds up in the sky
Down they come and flutter by
Tweet, tweet, they flit from tree to tree
Such happy creatures I never did see.

James Marshall, 7A.

HEAVEN IN THE SKY

Above the gray coulds passing by
There is a Heaven in the sky.
A Heaven where all the people meet
To place their sins at Jesus' feet.
The golden streets up there above
Where everybody thinks of love
They think of love so kind and true,
Away up there in the Heaven so blue,
Up there where houses are made of gold,
The sad story of Jesus is told,
So that's the end of my story, passer by.
Of the Heaven in the sky.

Bill Smith, 8A.

MY ORIGINAL POEM

"Write an original poem,"
Was my assignment today,
And you can bet your boots and comb
My pencil is on its way.

But really, I don't know what to write
Or really what to say.
Shall it be about day or night?
Is the question that seems to stay.

Or about both, maybe.
Oh, well, wait and we shall see.

Delma Justice, 8A.

JESUS.

Jesus is the one I love.
He came down from up above.
He my Savior wants to be,
Because, I tell you,
He really loves me.

Jesus will hear me when I pray,
And will take my sins away.
He took my sins so far away,
That if I looked,
I could not see them today.

Jesus is your Savior too,
He is very kind to you,
If you let Him come into your heart,
Then you know
"will never part."

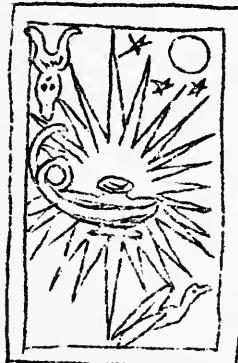
He is the One who died on the cross
And since that our sins were lost.
Now let me tell you one thing more
That he is the One
That I really adore.

Marie White, 8A

NICKNAME

Amy Fett—Poil-Cutie
 Ethel Richardson—Echo-Silly-Goofy
 Ermal Sands—Iraalee-Fashru
 Doris Beam—Dot-Dorkie
 Richard Filloff—Square Head—Fleoby
 David Nesbitt—Step-Davie
 Omie Brown—Tobie
 James Marshall—Jin-Jimmie
 Neal Hagan—Cornie—Angel
 Eugene Torrence—Gene—Tuny
 Joe Biggs—Josephine
 Bob Fett—Dutchy—Biggie
 Helen Ferrier—Fairyboat—Babe
 William Rhonemus—Raed
 Mary Bice—Bicycle for two
 By Mary Bice, 7A.

Mildred Yarman—Wind ill-Tomato Beat
 Dorothy LaMons—Dottie—Tuby
 Corrine Lutz—Tiny—Peewee
 Wilma Deltz—Brownie,—Tat—Dopie
 Donald Schie—Don—Donnie
 Herbert Warnick—Musels—Tarzan
 John Schie—Jonie
 Marie White—Minny
 Merlin Doud—Sleepy—Dopey
 Bill Smith—Smitty—Executioner
 Delma Justice—Sisie—Susie—Icie
 By Ethel Richardson, 7A.
 Corinne Lutz, 8A
 Helen Ferrier, 7A
 Bob Ryan—Chicken
 Hazel Lutz—Nursie



One time there was a Scotchman who thought he would come to America. On the way over he met an American friend. The American told him that if he wanted good luck all the way he should throw a penny away every time the train blew the whistle. He did as he was told.

When he went back home he met the American. He asked if he did as he was told. The Scotchman replied that he did but that the last time the whistle blew the string broke and he lost the penny.

WHY IS IT THAT
 Joe Biggs is always caught talkin
 Mildred Yarman always dresses up
 on Sundays.

Ethel Richardson always uses her biggest words in front of Ray Stephens.
 Hazel Lutz is always talking about Bill.
 Eugene Torrence is always trying to get out of work.

SCIENCE

During the past centruy many scientists have devoted their lives to a study of the heavenly bodies, the rocks of the earth, and the processes by which it was formed. As yet it is not known certainly just how old the earth is or the various stages of its development. About the beginning of the nineteenth century a mathematician and scientist, LaPlace, conceived the idea that our earth and the other planets were formed by rings of gases thrown off from parent masses of gas. The gas forming our earth cooled and became a liquid and finally the outer surface cooled sufficiently to form the socalled surface of the earth.

While there is considerable uncertainty about the age of the earth and the method of its formation there is one thing about which they are positive;namely that its surface has been for a long time, and is constantly changing. Agents of erosion;wind, water, and moving ice a higher elevations, transport the materials to lower elevations.

Robert Rayan, 8A.

THE SWAMP

It was one June day,
While I was starting out to play,
I happened to notice the swamp,
With its wet and mucky ground,
While the beautiful forest
With big tall trees grew around.
The weasel came from his hole in the ground
I love to sit and watch all things
And to see them romp.
Every night before I go to bed
I pray for that dear old swamp.

Donald Scie,8A.

SPRING

To be joyful at spring
Just think of the songs
That the birds do sing,
The sweet smelling odors
The flowers do bring.

To be joyful at spring
Just think what comfort
That spring does bring,
The birds in the trees tops
How they do sing.

Hazel Lutz,8A.

MYSELF

I'm still a girl and quite small,
I say a lot but don't mean it all.
I'm quite fond of the words, "fuss" and "fight"
And I do it continuously from morn to night.

Then there are times when I'm very good,
And do just what I really should.
I help grandad clean the mows
Also feed the hungry cows.

Then when the sun falls over the hills
I can hear the call of the "hip-poor-wills".
Then his sweet words sound for him to share
And both go the the Lord in sweet hour
of prayer.

Mildred Yarmun,8A.

PUPPET SHOW

The seventh and eighth grades have
planned to give a puppet show very soon.
The boys that work down in the shop are
going to make the stage and scenery for
the show. The girls sewing class are
doing the costumes for the dolls.

The show will be given as soon as it
is completed and it will be given in the
gymnasium.

William Rhonemus,7A

MY BROTHER

My brother is what you call a man today
He helps my dad and rides in the hay
But boy, O boy, when he is done
He lays himself right in the sun.

My brother tans and sometimes burns
He never knows until he turns
And if he tans he smiles at me,
But if he doesn't O Gosh, O Gee.

He's mad and then he turns to say
Oh well it's not my fault anyway.
I just got tired and laid to rest
We know he did his very best.

Then we take him in to supper
And we say he didn't suffer
But just the same I love him so,
My brother's name is little "Joe".

Dorothy LaMons,8A.

MAKE IT RIGHT

People laugh at what some say,
Yes, they do, day after day.
But no matter who it is,
Some things they say are really wise
You see, there is Lindeburgh and Edison too.
People may even laugh at you.
The two I have mentioned turned out discoveries true.

I know it's really hard to keep back the tears
But you might be glad as fast go they year.
You keep on going until you get to the line
And then you say, "I've won the fight".
Then people laugh at what you've done
Take it as a sport and say it's for fun.
Strive to make the best of it
And it'll all come out right, you bet.

Corrine Lutz,8A.

A PRIVATE TO HIS MA

Dear Ma:

Here I am, all tuckered out in a new outfit, the hat too wide, the shirt too big, the pants small, and the shoes too long. So I guess I will have to keep my promise and not go out with the girls until I get a new suit, anyhow.

Well, Ma, Life is swell out here, though. One morning I heard something like a whistle or horn blow, but I didn't have to get up because I knew I wasn't working in a factory any more. But I got wise to the bugle. Once when they blew the call, "Fall in", I was standing by the lake and in I went.

I guess I will have to forget my thrill about being a general in a week? Bob.R?



Drawn By
Bill Rhonenius
70.

Heard at ELLIS ISLAND

Inspector: Next
Immigrant: The, me.
Inspector: Born
Immigrant: Yes
Inspector: Where?
Immigrant: Russia.
Inspector: That part?
Immigrant: All of me.
Inspector: Why did you leave Russia?
Immigrant: Couldnt bring it with me?

Inspector: Where were your forefathers born?
Immigrant: Only had one.
Inspector: Your business?
Immigrant: Rotten.
Inspector: Where is Russia?
Immigrant: He is dead.
Inspector: I mean the U.S. Capital?
Immigrant: They lent it all to Europe.
Inspector: Do you swear to support the Constitution of the United States.
Immigrant: How can I? I've got a wife and eight children.

First insect: Did you see the cricket game?
Second Cricket: No, but Katy did.

Jim: I know a man who is so smart he never has to refer to a book to get any information.
Merlin: Oh. that's nothing. I know a man who is so smart that he never uses the same word twice.

Can You Imagine?

Delma Justice, Mildred Yarman, Hazel Lutz, and Betty Warnick in beautiful striped evening gowns.
Omic Brown's heart going thump, thump, thump, over a girl.
Bob Fetts not talking to Joe Biggs.
Mildred Yarman not sleeping under the day bed
Bob Ryan being real tall.
Eugene Torrence trying to do something he is supposed to do.
Doris Beam being skinny.
Corrine liking arithmetic
Herbet being weak.
Euegen Torrence not being sloppy.
Ma ric white with short hair.
Delma Justice not drawing.
Hazel Lutz being dumb.
Joe Biggs not talking to himself.
John Schie not wanting to fight.
Neal Hagan being right handed
Corrine being fat.
Mildred not flirting with the babys.
Wilma Deltz with short hair.
Donald Schie without freckles.
James Marshall parting his hair in the middl.
Herbert being a pet.
Bill Smith using furniture polish for hair tonic.
Merlim not being sleepy
Helen not being on conduct court.
Richard not drawing in school
Ermal disturbing anybody.
Dorothy having big feet.



CAN YOU IMAGINE?

David Nesbitt being boisterous?
 Richard Filloff not liking the girls?
 Doris Beam being tall and skinny?
 Ermal Sands being dark complexioned and
 not having freckles.
 Mary Bice not wearing make-up to school
 Ethal Richardson not being crazy about
 Ray Stephens.
 Red Rhonemus being dark complexioned and
 having dark hair.
 Omie Brown reciting in school.
 Jinie Marshall not being handsome
 Neal Hagan being right handed.
 Eugene Torrence not getting into mischief.
 Helen Ferrier not talking to Joe Biggs
 Joe Biggs not making snouts
 Bob Fett not laughing and talking
 Bill Smith not talking to himself
 Merlin Doud not being sleepy
 Amy Fett with black hair.
 Delma Justice being an artist
 Marie White being short and fat
 John Schie with long curly hair.
 Wilma Deltz being light complexioned
 Corrine Lutz being tall and ugly
 Hazel Lutz writing some one elses book reports
 Mildred Yarman wearing long dresses
 Dorothy LaMons not putting her hands in
 the wringer.
 Robert Ryan being a show-off
 Lawrence Stippich being a good sport
 Naomi White not being a good helper
 George Boone not being a good reader
 Elmer Zinn not being a good boy
 Bob Beam not doing the right thing
 Betty Walters not watering the flowers
 Floyd Ferrier liking the girls
 Mildred Petty liking arithmetic
 Norman Doud wasting paper
 Tom Bice not getting an arithmetic problem
 Lloyd Justice not getting his spelling
 Betty Warnick not being quiet
 Marcita Stippich not being a good girl
 Vera King not liking to dance
 Doris Arnold liking arithmetic
 Billy Coleman not being funny
 Mary Walters liking roller skating

Diana Ferrier not being an actress

Albert Hall not playing car

Dick Siebold liking the girls

Lee Stillwell not liking stamps/



DID YOU EVER

See a fly batting
 See a hot dog
 See an ear ring
 See a tree bark
 See a car truck
 See a spider cat-ch a fly
 See a street walk
 See a drinking glass
 See a jitter bug
 See a bear
 See a big apple dance
 See a sharp pencil
 See a butter fly
 See a pin scratch
 See a book study
 See a shoe shine
 See a fox tot
 See a telephone wire
 See a flag wave
 See a tree leave

Herbert: How did you make out with your school examinations?

Donald: Oh! Just like Napoleon.

Herbert: What do you mean?

MY HOBBY

My hobby is gathering jewelery. I find it a very interesting one. I have quite a number of pieces collected now and I hope to get more. Mary Bice.7A.

MY HOBBY

Everyone should have a hobby. I have two and think they are a lot of fun.

One of my hobbies is keeping an autograph book. In this book I keep the autographs of my teachers, classmates, and friends. This will be a good way for me to remember my friends as I grow older.

My second hobby is collecting pictures and photographs. This too helps to remember friends and events. I think my hobbies are a lot of fun. Ermal Sands.7A

MY HOBBY

My hobby is collecting trinkets. I have quite a few and hope in the coming months to get many more. I receive them from the girls and other friends who are interested in helping me keep my hobby going. I now have about seventy nine trinkets. I hope this hobby never grows old to me.

Dorothy LaMons.8A.

MEDALS

My hobby is saving medals. I have medals from several parts of the United States. There are two from Fort Wayne. I now have thirty six altogether. The oldest one I have is from San Diego and is dated 1789. It has German signs all around its edge and an old fort in the middle.

I feel that I am fortunate to have as many as I now have. I am told to be sure to keep all that I have and add to as I am able for they may be valuable some day.

My grandfather traveled all over the United States and secured many. When he died my grandmother gave his collection to me. Bill Smith.8A.

GET A HOBBY.

Get a hobby. Keep at it. Let it grow up with you. Some day it may earn for you or make you famous. Joe Biggs.7A.

STAMP COLLECTING

My hobby is a very interesting one. It is collecting stamps and cancellations from different places. I have just started it and have forty four stamps so far. I keep my stamps in a book which I made. All my stamps are different. Some are from Fort Wayne, New York, Indianapolis, Chicago, Baton Rouge, Dayton, Syracuse, Lafayette, and Grand Rapids. I hope to get many more. I think it

(continue next column)

HOBBIES

is lots of fun to collect them.

Just recently I received a stamp from Indian, and another from Hawaii. So if you run out of things to do just start a collecting hobby of your own.

Corrine Lutz,8A.

HOBBIES

Dick Filloff--Saving junk

David Nesbit--pingpong

Mary Bice---gathering jewelry

Whele Richardson--addresses

Bill Rhonemus--addresses

Bob Fett-----Basket Ball

Eugene Torrence--sports

Neal Hagan----Basket Ball

James Marshall--swimming

Omie Brown----football

Bill Smith----Basket Ball

Merlin Doud--collecting skulls

Delma Justice--Calling people names

Marie White---collecting handkics

John Schie--collecting match folders

Homer Johnson--collecting photographs

Herbert Wannick--carving

Dionald Schie--basket ball

Wilma Deltz----swimming

Doris Bram----collecting stamps

Corrine Lutz--collecting stamps

Hazel Lutz---collecting stamps and cards

Mildred Yarman--collecting stamps and cards

Dorothy LaMons--collecting stamps and cards

Amy Fett---collecting photographs and singi

Ermal Sands--collecting photographs

Mildred Yarman, Ermal Sands, and Amy Fett

MY HOBBY

I have a very interesting hobby which perhaps is unusual with most people. It started when I was at my brother-in-laws before Christmas.

The idea was given to me when my brother-in-law showed a new 1939 quarter. It occurred to me that collecting coins would be very interesting for a hobby. Of course I started it with pleasure. To date I have quite a number of coins. I have several

from Spain, two from Canada, one from China and quite a number from the United States. I am in hopes of getting more and more as time goes along. I hope you will get a hobby. It is interesting and you will like it for it is an easy to learn.

John Schie.8A.

P
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MY HOBBY

I have quite a few hobbies. My most interesting one is collecting stamps. I started my stamp collection February 22, 1941 and have about one hundred stamps now. I like my hobby and think that it is well to have one. Some of my other hobbies are as follows: Collecting handkerchiefs, hair, autographs, and pictures. I like my hobbies very much.

Marie White, 8A.

MY HOBBY

I have three hobbies which I enjoy doing very much. The first is autographs. This is a very interesting hobby. Ones friends can be remembered by their autographs. I have three books almost filled with the names of friends and teachers.

Collecting photographs and other things is also an interesting hobby. Most people like to remember their friends. This is one way to remember them. Collecting clippings from newspapers is interesting. This helps to remember friends and events.

Ermal Sands, 7A.

MY HOBBY

I have quite a number of hobbies which are interesting as well as educational for me. I take considerable interest in all of them, but to me collecting stamps seems to be the most important. Along with my stamps I keep as many cancellations as possible. From this I learn many states and towns. I now have approximately four hundred different stamps and cancellations. I hope to have a very large collection some time.

My other hobbies are collecting postcards, photographs, autographs, and handkerchiefs. They are all very interesting.

Mildred Yarman, 8A.

MY HOBBY

I now have four hobbies which I like very much. They are stamp collecting, picture postcards, autographs, and pictures.

The one I enjoy most is picture postcards. I have cards from almost all the states. I have quite a few from Canada and some from South America. I like to collect picture postcards because it is so much fun.

The next most interesting one is autographs. When I meet someone I think I will like I ask them to give me their autograph. I now have five autographs Books and they are all full. I am going to get a new one soon.

Hazel Lutz, 8A.

COLLECTING

My hobby is collecting animal skulls. I got started on my hobby while helping to tear down the old shop. Under the shop we found the skeleton of a cat. I took the skull off of it and cleaned it out. Now I bury squirrel heads and any other animals I find and when there is nothing left I dig them out. I have quite a collection of skulls now. I could have had the skull of a skunk and one of an opossum up at Big Island Camp but they smelled so bad I let them alone.

Merlin Doud, 8A.

HOBBIES

Lloyd Justice-----	hiking
Lawrence Stippich-----	fishing
Naomi White-----	dancing
George Boone-----	basket ball
Elmer Zinn-----	airplanes
Bob Beam-----	postcards
Betty Walters-----	skating
Floyd Ferrier-----	basket ball
Mildred Petty-----	dancing
Tom Bice-----	sports
Norman Doud-----	badges
Lee Stillwell-----	stamps
Billy Coleman-----	football
Marcita Stippich-----	dancing
Albert Hall-----	writing
Mary Walters-----	dancing
LeRoy Snellenberger-----	airplanes
Dick Seabold-----	airplanes
James Fagan-----	hunting
Allen Muuary-----	drawing
Diana Ferrier-----	actress
John Rhonemus-----	sports

Professor: Why don't you answer me?

Freshman: I did, I skook my head.

Professor: Did you expect me to hear it rattle way up here?

Neal: I only got thirty five in arithmetic and forty in spelling but I sure knocked 'em cold in geography.

Jim: What did you get?

Neal: Zero.

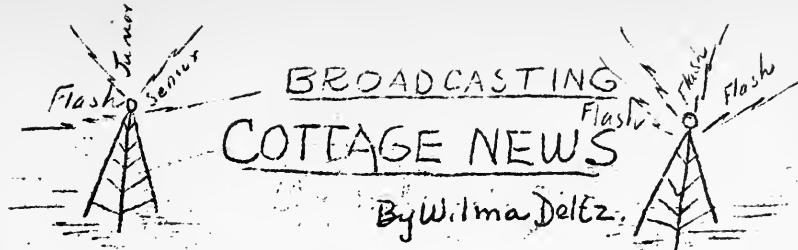
Bob: Why do you call this enthusiastic stew?

Herb: Because the cook put everything she had into it.

Joe: There was a worm in the apple I just ate.

Helen: Take a drink and wash it down.

Joe: Av! Let the old thing walk!



Eugene (on way to lunch) Mr. Sellers ~~said~~ on you can walk with me.

Mr. Sellers: No, Eugene, you are going to lunch. I can't walk that fast.

Mildred Petty: Miss Worthman; please take me to the show with you.

Miss Worthman: I am not going to the show today.

Helen Murray: She is going to take Amy.

Mildred: She is doing everyone else a favor except me.

Helen Murray (supposed to be in hospital)

She isn't doing me any favor.

Ethel Richardson was wearing her, "BABY? BABY?

BABY? sign. Mr. Brown came in the kitchen and saw the sign. His first words were.

Well where are the diapers. Mrs LaMee replied that they were out on the line. Ha! Ha!

Helen Ferrier and Delma Justice do not get along so well. One evening at supper Delma trying to be cute said.

Delma: Helen, there's nothing in that head of yours for a tape worm to look at but one thing.

Helen (angrily) What's that?

Delma: Space.

Cottage Club

We open our club meeting at five minutes until seven. Our club is the Educational Club. Our President is Mildred Farman and Hazel Lutz is vice-president. Dorothy LaMons is Secretary.

We made the following rules which are as follows: 1. Do all home work which is commanded promptly. 2. Help other members of the club if your own work is finished. 3. Be promptly on time at meetings. You have to have a written excuse from the President if you are absent from a meeting. 4. Never disobey people higher in authority than yourself. 5. Never disobey group rules. 6. If in trouble write a note to the President for good advise. 7. Do not use vulgar talk. 8. Keep body habits personal. 9. Be kind to elderly people. 10. Eat properly with good manners. All members are expected to abide

by the rules. Members are as follows: Mildred Farman, President; Hazel Lutz, Vice-president; Dorothy LaMons, secretary; Edna Johnson; Mary Sicbold; Wilma Deltz; Marie White; Corrine Lutz; Ermal Sands; and Helen Ferrier.

THE CIRCUS IS COMING TO TOWN

The circus is coming to town.

There will be a big parade.

The circus is coming to town, But there was no pink lemonade.

The circus is coming to town

There will be a lot of sights to see

The circus is coming to town

Yip-pee, Yip-ee, Yip-ee.

Ethel Richardson, 7A.



Cottage Caller: Who is the responsible man here?

Eugene: If you mean the one who gets all the blame, I'm the man.

Mr. Bolinger: John, can you make a sentence with the words defeat, defense, and detail.

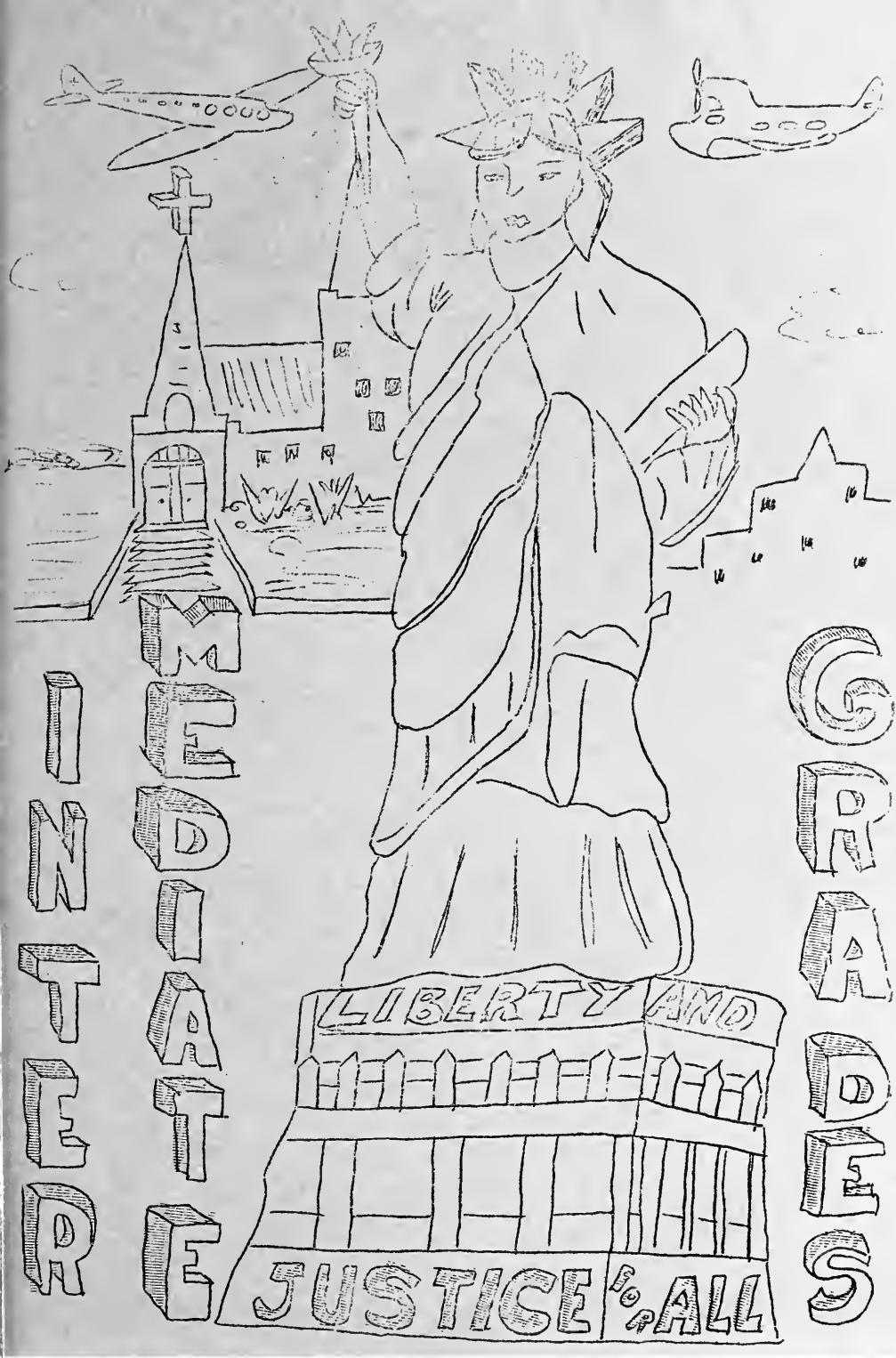
John: Sure. De feet went over de fence before de tail did.

Dick: Why is an hour glass so small at the middle?

David: I don't know, unless it is to show the waste of time.



WILLIAM RHONEMUS 7A.



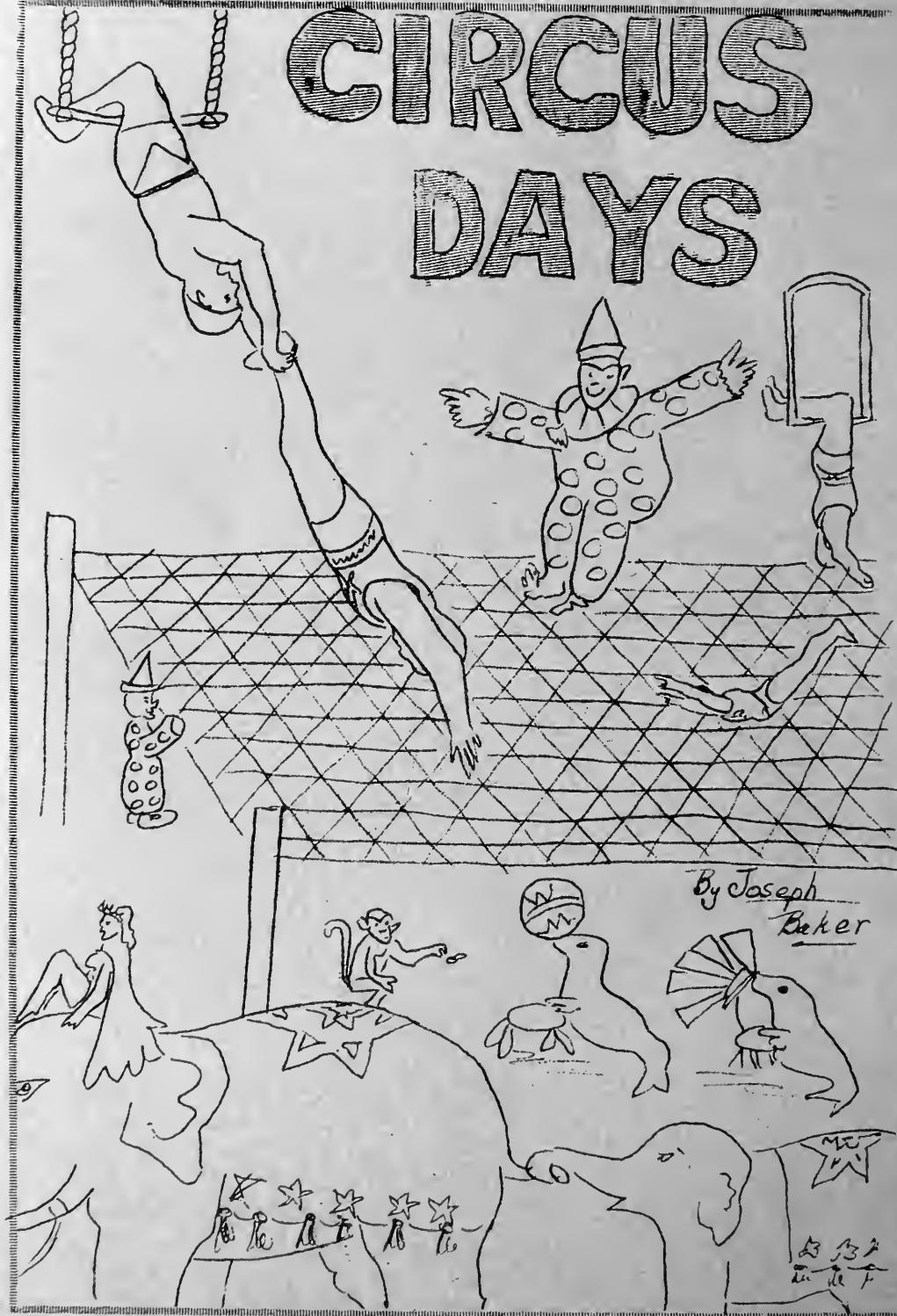
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LIBERTY AND

JUSTICE FOR ALL

CIRCUS DAYS



By Joseph
Riker

POEMS ORIGINAL STORIES

E V E N I N G P R A Y E R

Dear Jesus, Dear Jesus, up in Heaven,

May our sins be forgiven
May our sins be washed away,
And keep our hearts pure
Until the end we pray.

Marcita Stippich 5A.

S U M M E R D A Y S

Summer days have come to stay.

Winter days have gone away.
Flowers are growing everywhere,
With birdies here and there.

Robert Beam, 6B

T H E T R E E S A N D F L O W E R S

The leaves are pretty all around
The flowers are pretty too.
So many of them can be found,
And some of them grow now so blue.

Naomi White, 6A.

S P R I N G

Spring is here at last.
The winter didn't go so fast.
The birds are nesting in the bowers
Amid the May flowers,
Showing colors so bright.
Spring is such a beautiful sight.

Lawrence Stippich

I'M GLAD

I'm glad I'm living
I'm glad I'm at peace
I'm glad I have liberty
I'm glad I'm not in Greece
I'm glad I'm not in Germany
Cause things aren't pleasant there
But I know where things are pleasant
And that spring is in the air.

Elmer Zinn, 6A



W H A T T H E W O R L D N E E D S M O S T T O D A Y

It isn't buildings of steel and stone

That the world needs most today.
It isn't fame or it isn't gold.
It isn't the knowledge that the textbooks hold.
That's the smallest part.

It's the kindly smile and the friendly hand
And the love that knows no creed or land
But reaches from heart to heart.

Marcita Stippich, 5A.

M Y S E L F

I took myself and went outside.
I saw a bird that almost died.
I took this bird and went away
And it lived until this very day.

Naomi White, 6A.

S U M M E R

Summer weather is such fun
And so high in the sky
And so hot is the sun
I see the airplanes fly by
and on the trees the flowers

The leaves are pretty all around
The flowers are pretty too
So many of them can be found
And some of them grow no so blue.

Naomi White, 6A.

F L O W E R S

I see the leaves
Then all at once
Down come the showers
And up come the flowers

Norman Doud, 6A

SPORTS AND BASKET BALL

My hobby is sports like baseball, football, basketball, and track. It is great fun and it gives plenty of exercise and helps to make muscles.

Floyd Ferrier, 5A.

COLLECTING BADGES

My hobby is collecting badges. I think everyone should have a hobby.

Dick Siebold, 5A.

SEWING

My hobby is sewing. I like it very much. It will help me when I go and have to make a living. I think my hobby is a very nice one for I can make about all the things there are to be made. I hope that I can continue with it. I like it very much.

Vera King, 6B.

RIDING

My hobby is riding a horse. I think it is the best sport in the world. A horse is sure nice to have around because when you haven't anything to do you have your nice horse to ride. I think riding a horse is lots of fun and I hope more of you become interested in my hobby.

Betty Warnick, 6B.

AIRPLANE S

My hobby is making airplanes. I like to make airplanes all of the time because they are fun.

LeRoy Snellenberger, 4A.

STAMP COLLECTING

My hobby is collecting stamps. Me & Bill well and I collect stamps together. We have stamps from United States, Germany, Hungary, and from all parts of the world. I think it is fun to collect stamps. I like to find where they go in the book. Every part of the stamp must be there for it to be good. I like to collect them from all the world.

Lawrence Stippich, 6A.

ART WORK

My hobby is art work. Art is a great hobby. Art is not hard to do. It is a nice hobby to have.

Joseph Baker, 4A.

STAMP HOBBY

I am saving stamps. I have a good many of them now. I like stamp collecting for a hobby.

Diana Ferrier, 5B.

PICTURE COLLECTING

My hobby is collecting pictures of people. I have three pictures now and am going to get more by and by. Naomi White, 6A.

SWIMMING

My hobby is swimming. It is a great sport. I think that every boy and girl should learn to swim. It is a very helpful sport. One should never go in the water deep if you do not know how to swim.

Marvin Luebring, 5A.

BASEBALL

My hobby is playing baseball. I like to run around the bases and to play out in the center field. Sometimes I like to catch for my side. When the batter bats a fly straight up I like to run out and catch it. That makes the batter out. I also like to bat.

Donald Clark, 5A.

SPORTS PICTURES

My hobby is collecting sports pictures. I like my hobby. I have two books of sports pictures collected.

John Rhonemus, 5A.

HOLLYWOOD STARS

My hobby is collecting pictures of the Hollywood Stars. I have two books of them.

Mildred Petty, 6A.

AIRPLANES

My hobby is making airplanes. It is very much fun making them. When a model is done sometimes it will fly.

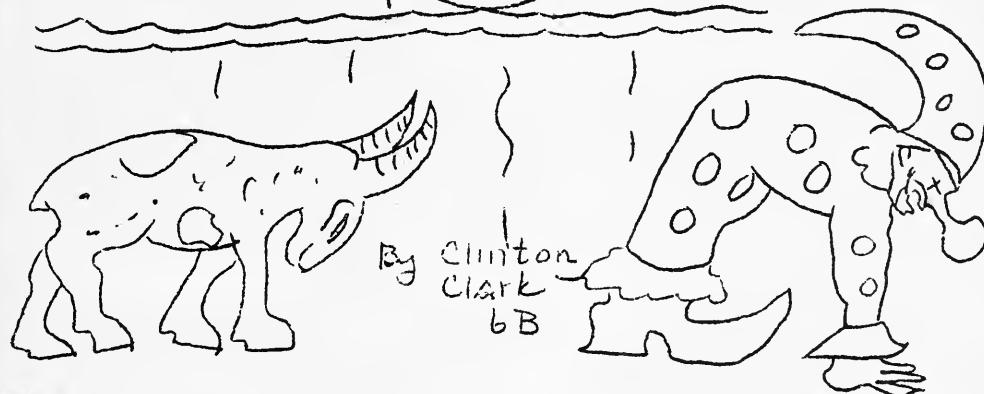
Elmer Zinn, 6A.

HOBBIES

Floyd Ferrier	Basketball
Lawrence Stippich	Fishing
Norman Doud	Badges
Thomas Bice	Sports
Naomi White	Stunts
Mildred Petty	Skating
Marvin Luebring	Sports
Billy Coleman	Swimming
George Bonne	Basketball
John Rhonemus	Collecting
Elmer Zinn	Swimming
Lloyd Justice	Writing stories
Marcita Stippich	Singing
Vera King	Stunting
Bob Bean	Racing
Charles Brown	Basketball
Joe Baker	Art
Helen Murray	Sewing
LeRoy Snellenberger	Airplane modeling
Nelda Ramsey	Sewing
Allen Murray	Art
Albert Hall	Writing
Dick Siebold	Collecting badges
Jimmy Fagan	Trapping
Diana Ferrier	Dancing
Donald Clark	Baseball
Clinton Clark	Drawing.

LAUGH WITH US

INTER-MEDIATE SECTION



SILLY GIRL

A little girl was looking out of the window when a snow plow came by. The little girl shouted and said, "Oh, Mother, come see the trolley car with a mustache."

Dick Siebold, 4A

By Clinton
Clark
6B

THAT'S MY STOMACH

Lady on trolley car, not wishing to pass the bank poked the driver in the stomach and said, "Is that the Bank?"

Driver: No that is my stomach.

WHO WERE THE FIRST PEOPLE

One day the teacher said to her class, "Who were the first people to come to this world?"

Children: Pioneers.

Teacher: No, they wore feathers.

Children: Turkeys.

THE RUG AND THE FLOOR

What did the rug say to the floor?

Answer: I've got you covered.

Johnny: Teacher, where is the rest of you?

Teacher: Why, Johnny, I am all here.

Johnny: Well, my aunt told me you were

two faced. Diana Ferrier, 5B.

DO M Y ARITHMETIC

Boy: Dad, will you do my arithmetic?
 D ad: That wouldn't be right.
 Boy: Well, you could at least try.

Lloyd Justice, 5A.

A HANDKERCHIEF

Dorothy Mae gave Mr. Brown a handkerchief for his birthday.

Miss Ruby: Dorothy Mae, what did Mr. Brown say when you gave him the handkerchief?

Dorothy Mae: He said, "Thank you very much."

Miss Ruby: Why did you give him a handkerchief?

Dorothy Mae: Why, to blow his nose on, of course.

Diana Ferrier, 5B.

MUSI CA L

Uncle: Well Thomas, if you can ask me a question I can't answer, I will give you a quarter.

Tom: You are on? Why does music go after it is played? Nelda Ramsey, 4A.

FORGOT TO WISH

Mate: What's the matter?

Chicken: I broke my wish bone and forgot to wish.

Norman Doud, 6A.

FIRE D

A woman hired a man to spade her garden. The man was leaning on his spade. After a while a W.P.A. officer came along and gave him a check. John Rhonemus, 5A

SHOWOFFS

Boys who show off in front of their gals may be tricked by some of their pals.

Bob Beam, 6B

WILL HAVE TO GO BACK

Two men were jumping from an airplane and one man had forgotten his parachute. He said to the other man, "I will just have to get out and go back after it."

Lloyd Ferrier, 6A.

LOST ROLLER SKATES.

Tom: Are you still looking for your lost roller skates?

Dick: No, my brother found them.

Tom: Then what are you looking for?

Dick: My brother.

Dick Siebold, 4A.

BETTE R OFF

Nelda: Betty, girls like you should not have bows.

Betty: (talking to Dick Siebold) Boys like you should not have tongues.

Nelda Ramsey, 4A.

OUT OF THE BOOK

Doris: Mildred, do you know how to get this problem.

Mildred: Sure, multiply.

Doris: No, get it out of the book.

Mildred Petty, 6A.

ZERO

Joe: What did you get in arithmetic?

Jim: I got the lowest grade in our room.

Joe: What was that?

Jim: Zero. Helen Muuray, 4A.

GETTING UP

Tom: Mother, do you know what is the hardest thing before breakfast?

Mother: No, what is it?

Tom: Getting out of bed.

Albert Hall, 5B.

GOES AROUND

Briggs: Who goes around all day in a car and has his pockets full of money.

Higgs: A millionaire I suppose.

Briggs: No, a street car conductor.

Bob Beam, 6B

GEORGE BOONE

If a monkey had a pet donkey and the donkey wanted to go across the river and there wasn't any bridge, how would he get across? Answer: The donkey would hold on the monkey's tail and the monkey would hold on to a branch and swing the donkey across the river.

George Boone, 5A.

RUNNING

Corrine: Who was talking?

Darline: No I'm not talking. My mouth is just running. Helen Murray, 4A.

STANDING STILL

Miss Rubey: Naomi, go upstairs and see if the clock is running.

Naomi: (goes up stairs and comes back again) Yes, Miss Rubey, it is running but it is standing still. Helen Murray, 4A.

I STAND ON THEM TOO.

John: Oh, I'm sorry for standing on your feet.

Jim: That's all right, I often stand on them too. Dick Siebold, 4A.

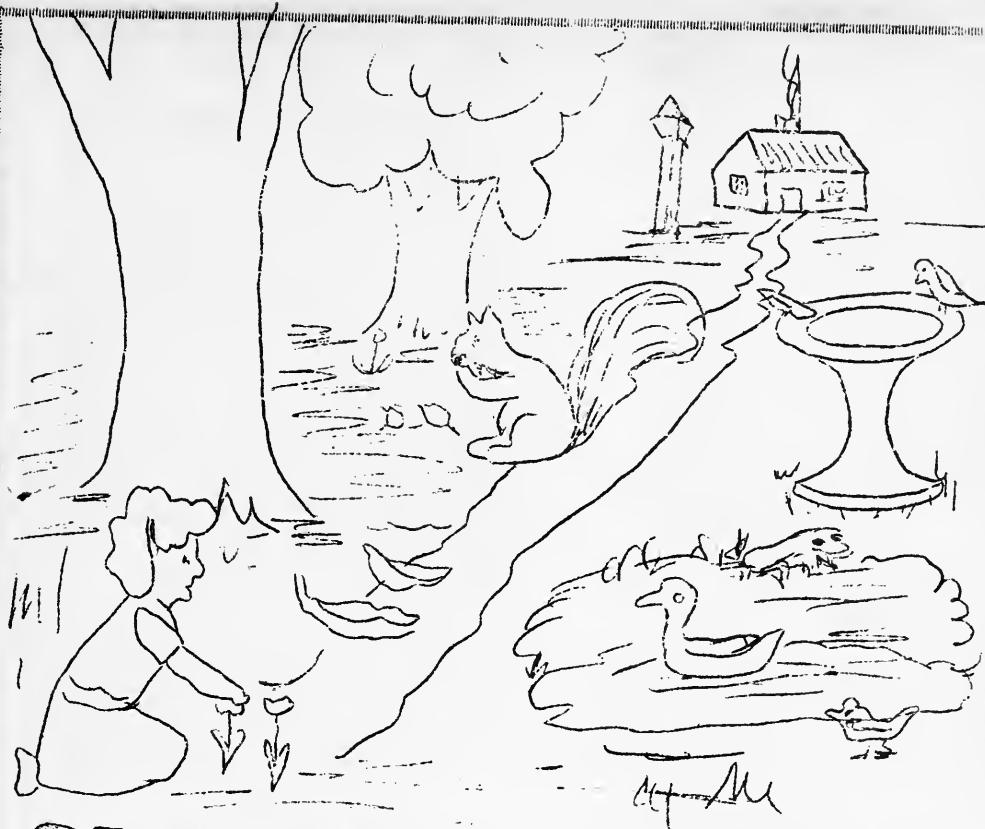
I'M A BUSINESS MAN

Traveler: (to railway ticket clerk) I want to buy a ticket.

Clerk: Where to?

Traveler: Oh, any place. I'm a business man.

George Boone, 5A.



GROW WITH NATURE

NATURE

I am so glad when spring comes and summer is here because we can see all the nice flowers and pretty leaves on the trees. We can see the birds and hear their pretty songs.

Naomi White, 6A.

NATURE STUDY CLASS

There are twenty one boys in our nature study class. We are planning to go out into the woods one of these Mondays and learn the ways of the birds. We will see them making their nests and their ways of living. We are also going to look at the wild flowers and the trees and learn a little about them.

Marvin Luehring, 5A.

NATURE

Lawrence Stippich, Floyd Ferrier, George Boone, John Rhonemus, Bill Coleman, LeRoy, Richard Harris, Buddy Torrance, Jim Wicknick, Gene Faust, Allen Murray, Lee Stillwell, Lloyd Justice, Tom Bice, Tom Stutz.

NATURE

Last fall we went out into the woods and gathered leaves and studied about the trees. We took pencil and paper and wrote down the names of the insects or anything that we saw. We then made a book to keep the leaves in. It was a lot of fun going out for nature study.

We studied about snakes and about the different kinds of birds and their homes.ffod, and habéts. Thomas Bice, 6A.

NATURE

WE had a nice time this year studying nature. We went out in the woods and drew a picture of a tree. I hope that we will get to do it again. It is lots of fun to have nature.

Diana Ferrier, 5B.

NICKNAMES

Floyd Ferrier	Smokey
Lawrence Stippich	Skippey
Elmer Zinn	Buddy
Mildred Petty	Millie
Naomi White	Noney
Tom Bice	Jeffries
Norman Doud	Normie
Betty Warnick	Betsy
John Rhonemus	Spanky
Billy Coleman	Willie
Marcitta Stippich	Izabelle
George Boone	Jabey
Lloyd Justice	Dale
Leroy Snellenberger	Roy
Helen Murray	Jiggs
Diana Ferrier	Dina
Vera King	Satie
Nelda Ramsey	Minnie
Richard Siebold	Dick
Donald Clark	Clarkbar
Clinton Clark	Junior

By Naomi White, 6A

Mildred Petty, 6A

THE ANTS

Last fall when the wind blew so hard, Norman Doud and I went out doors and saw that the ants were digging down deeper into the ground for the winter. When they came out the wind blew so cold and hard that they were carried away. After a while they did not come out at all. We put leaves over their home and that helped them all winter.

Lawrence Stippich, 6A.

NATURE STUDY

Nature study is very interesting. We are studying about birds. I think our teacher really teaches us something about nature. The other day we found a meadow lark's nest in the field and again we found a robin's nest in the bushes. We watched it finish building its nest. It kept going out and coming in with more sticks and mud. After a while it finished it and sat in it for a long time. Now there are four white eggs. In a tree two birds have built their nest in the very top. One is a robin and the other is a wren. We see that no harm comes to them.

George Boone, 6A.

A GRAY SQUIRREL

One morning as I looked out of the window I saw a gray squirrel out on the lawn very busy digging. I wondered why it was digging. After a while it sat up and looked around as if to see if anyone was coming. Then it put something in its mouth and started running toward a tree. It went up and disappeared in a hole. I thought it had

(continued next column*)

a nut which it had buried some time before and was taking it to its nest for lunch.

Eimer Zinn, 6A.

Mr. and Mrs. ROBIN BUILD A NEST.

One day when I was working I happened to look out of the window and saw a big fat robin. Guess what he was doing. He was building a nest in our bushes. He took about twenty-five trips to get straw and mud. He then flew to the rainpipes and out into the woods for more mud. All this he put together in his nest. Then he flew to the ball diamond. There he and his mate lunched together on a nice, big, fat, juicy worm they found.

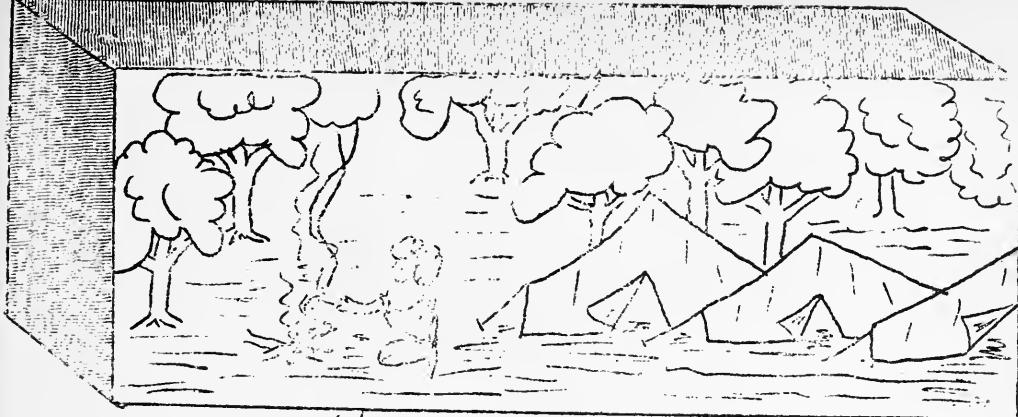
After lunch they both brought mud. He missed this nest the first trip and had to hunt quite a while before he found it. He dumped the mud and patted it down nicely. Away he went after more straw and mud. It was dinner time now and the nest was finished. Mr. and Mrs. Robin now went to play around while the nest dried. They were happy and they sang their songs.

They returned again. The nest was dry now and Mrs. Robin sat on the nest for a long time. First there was one little blue egg. The second day there were two, then three and finally four. The mother and father took turns sitting on the nest. I hope some of these days soon there will be some baby robins. George Boone, 5A.

THE MEADOW LARK

There is a meadow lark that built its nest out in the field. We have fun watching it. The meadow lark is a very interesting bird. Almost every night after school I go out to watch it. One of the reasons that it builds its nest on the ground is that it is almost the color of the ground and the grass and is very hard to see. The meadow lark has five eggs. If a meadow lark is sitting on her nest and you walk close to it, it will not fly away from the nest unless you walk right into it. It will stay to protect its eggs. The song of the meadow lark is clear, melodious, and its whistle is one of the first to be heard in the spring. When a meadow lark goes up into the air it looks like an airplane. It sings while it is flying and seems to be flying to Heaven with its pretty song.

Lloyd Justice, 5A.



GIRL SCOUTS

GIRL SCOUTS

When we talk about GIRL SCOUTS it should mean something to us, to say that we are a member of a troop. We know that the girl scouts are a very interesting group.

The girl scouts out here are trained to be of help in case of any accident. We also can help sick people. I think for myself that being a girl scout is a very nice thing.

In the summer we go to camp and learn to do many things. We make fires and cook out of doors. Mrs. Peeling is our scout teacher. She is very nice to us.

Vera King, 6B.

GIRL SCOUTS

The girl scouts are having the most fun in scouting. We are making totem-poles, squares for quilts, and scout belts. Some of the blocks have names, animals, birds, and pictures.

We learn songs and poems. We have meetings every Thursday evening. Our troop is #24. Our scout leader is Mrs. Peeling. We got two pins from Wolf and Dessauer. We also got a scout flag and another of red, white, and blue with the scout emblem in the middle. We have something else to do when we get our totem poles, quilts, and other things finished. We will have to get ready for the Easter party. We hope to have a nice time. We are learning first aid to help in case anyone should get hurt. We are learning to make different kinds of bandages. We all hope that every other girl scout has a nice time at the party.

Doris Ann Arnold, 6B.

OUR SCOUT PARTY.

Frida y we are having a scout party. Our girl scout friends are coming to it. We are going to have some fun. Thursday we are having a scout meeting. We will then be finishing our Easter baskets. The baskets are very pretty.

Naomi White, 6A.

OUR SCOUT TROOP

We are working on our Easter baskets at scout meetings and are having fun doing it. They are all turning out to look nice. We are going to have a party. Our girl scout friends are coming. I think it is a nice thing to be a scout. We learn much about first aid and other things.

Diana Ferrier, 5B

VERY POLITE

Mother: Johnny, you were very polite not to throw your orange peeling on the floor. Where did you put it.

Johnny: I put it in the pocket of the man next to me. Tom Bice, 6A.



MY HOBBY

I think everyone should have a hobby because it is a lot of fun. My hobby is collecting junk. I collect old knives, ink pens, old paint brushes, chains, pens, wristbands, beads, old buckles, buttons, pins, and books. I have a lot of fun collecting junk. I think it is very interesting to have a hobby.

Thomas Bice, 6A.

MY HOBBY

My hobbies are sewing, singing, and dancing. I like to sew best.

Nelda Ramsey.

COLLECTING THINGS

My hobby is collecting things. I think it is a good one. When there is nothing else to do these things can be counted and looked at. I think everyone should have a hobby.

Jimmy Fagan, 4A.

SEWING

My hobby is sewing. You can get a lot of training out of it. You can make quilts, dresses, scarfs, radio scarfs, and many other things. I think it is a very nice hobby.

Marcita Stippich, 5A.

SWIMMING

My hobby is swimming, working puzzles, and playing marbles. I like to go fishing.

Billy Coleman, 5A.

MY HOBBY HORSE.

I ride a hobby horse which I think is fun. It is writing stories, poems, and essays. The reason I like to write is that I think that it will get me far ahead. At first I did not even know how to write an essay but it is easy when one tries a little and catches on. One reason I like to write essays is that I get some pleasure out of it. When I have nothing else to do it keeps me busy. I think everyone should have a hobby.

Lloyd Justice, 3A.

COLLECTING BADGES

My hobby is collecting badges. I forgot to get when I started but I was pretty small. I have forty five of them now and one of them is twenty one years old. I like to collect badges.

Norman Doud, 6A.

BASKET BALL

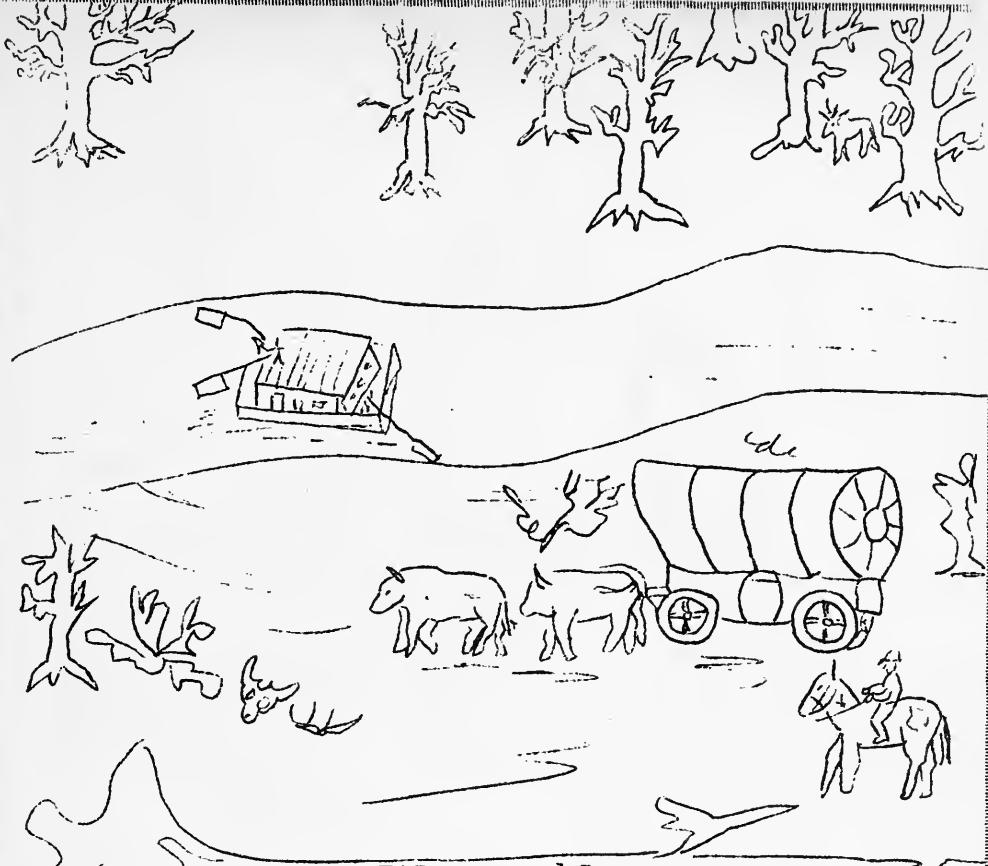
My hobby is basket ball. It is a very fine sort of sport. If you don't argue it will get you somewhere. We play it a lot in winter time and have fun doing it. I hope that we may play it next winter.

George Boone, 5A.

COLLECTING

My hobby is collecting badges. I think every one should have a hobby.

George Boone, 5A.



TRAVELING WITH THE PIONEERS.

Joseph Baker

42

A LONG TIME AGO

A long time ago Indians lived in America, right here where you and I are now living. Our great grandfathers helped to settle this country. They were called pioneers. We have been studying this year about pioneers, how they lived, traveled, and worked. One day a little girl named Hope heard her father say, "Harry, you stay here and take care of your sister and mother while I go to town to see about some business." Late in the afternoon they heard noises and saw their father coming with a covered wagon. They planned to go west. They packed and started into the deep forest. They forded the rivers. Mr. and Mrs Strong made a log house from the

OUR PIONEER PEOPLE

When our great great grandfathers lived they did not have very comfortable conditions. They were called pioneers. They had to cut down the trees to make their homes. They lived on water, corn, berries and deer meat that they found in the woods.

The fourth grade studied about pioneer people and how they lived and made their homes. We learned about a family named Strong. In the family there were father, mother, Harry, Hope, and sister Sue.

Albert Hall, SB.

trees they cut down. The cabin was warm and they were happy in their new home.

Nelda Ramsey.

MAKING A PIONEER DOLL



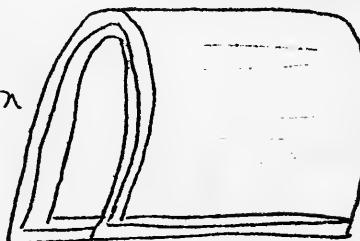
CornCob



DOLLFACE



Place Doll on
Cloth as
above.



Cloth To
Cover CornCob

HOW TO MAKE A PIONEER DOLL

First you find a nice clean corn cob. From this you can make a doll just like the one little pioneer Hope played with. It would be easier for you to trace the big picture on the white cloth. The other picture shows you just where on the cloth to put the face. Then you could use crayons to color the hair yellow or brown. You could make the eyes blue, brown, or black, and the mouth and cheeks red. You can see in the picture just how to tie the dolls head on with the cloth pulled tight where the face is to make the face lie smooth and flat.

If the cloth is so thin that the corn-cob shows through you could cut another square of cloth and put it underneath. If you do not have a corncob a piece of bark will do. Cut as long as the doll is to be.

To make a neat hem in the doll's shawl after you have cut your square of cloth two and one half times as long as the cob, turn the sides and crease them so they will stay. Then turn the edges under a second time and sew around the hem with stitches as small as can make them. The picture shows you just how to wrap the cloth around the doll. Clothes pins make nice dolls too.

Nelda Jean Ramsey, 4A.

HOW TO MAKE THE OXEN.

The fourth grade have made covered wagons, fire, people and oxen. I will tell you how we made our oxen. We got a copy of the oxen from our history book. We traced over

it and cut them out, pasted them on the cardboard so they would be stiff and able to stand. We colored them brown and black and attached them to the yoke and tongue. They were ready then to pull the covered wagons.

Lee Stillwell, 4A

THE PIONEER RS

The fourth grade history class are studying about pioneers. We made some children and a cradle for the baby, two oxen to pull the wagons. When we finish these things we will make a rug and a few of the boys are making the logs for the cabins. Then we will make the cabins and furnish it. We are planning to make a little scene out of it. It will show how the pioneers traveled and lived. Diana Ferrier, 5B

HOW TO MAKE A FIRE

First get a board about two or three inches wide and about a foot long. Paint or color it green. Then get two long forked sticks about nine and one half inches long. Nail the sticks to the green board. Then get another stick to put across them. This should be about ten inches long. Get some red paper and tack it to the board. Now you have completed your fireplace.

James Fagan, 4A.

THE AIRPLANE

The airplanes fly so high
They look like birds up in the sky.
Then they come gliding down
They hardly make a sound.
And when the pilot steps out
The people gather all about. Tom Bice

NATURE STUDY

Little creatures please come here.
I won't hurt nor pull your ear.
I am studying Nature Study
And the teacher teaches me
Just to love and care for thee.
Little spider please come here
I won't come too near.

Lloyd Justice,5A

FOOLISH BIRD

There is a foolish little bird
Or rather silly is the word.
He builds his nest right in the trough
It seems his brain's no bigger than a moth
When it rains he will get wet
And have to leave; what do you bet?

Norman Doud,6A.

THE BIRD S

The birds are busy like the bees
Making their nests up in the trees.
The mother bird helps with the work
The father his duty never will shirk.
When the baby birds are big
Away for fishworms they will dig.

Tom Bice,6A

AMERICAN RED CROSS DOG

Once upon a time there was a little boy.
This little boy was very poor. He had no home.
All the boy could do to make a living was
selling cans.. He was on his way one day and
heard a cry. It sounded like a pup. He went
in the direction the cry came from. Sure
enough you could tell that this pup was hun-
gry. So he fed it what he had. The boy and
the pup began to like each other. Then the
pup grew up and the boy grew up, the boy
joined the army. Everyone laughed at the
boy and his dog. One day the boy was shot.
the dog saw his master lying on the ground
and pulled him to the hospital. He ran in
and tugged at the nurse. She followed out
and found the soldier. She took him in and
cared for him.. When the man got well the
nurse told him the story. Just then the dog
came running in. When the master saw him he
said,"You saved my life". "I shall call you
AM ERICAN RED CROSS." The dog seemed to like
the name for he licked his masters hand.

Lloyd Justice,5A.

KINNED SS COUNTS

Once upon a time there were two little
boys. They were named Jerry and Jack. Jack
was the oldest. Every day he would go
to the woods to hunt for food for the fam-
ily. Jack who was younger would always go
to the river to fish. One day as Jack was
fishing a little man came to him and said
"Please may I have a fish to fill my em-
ptied stomach. I haven't eaten for four days."
Jack said,"Then you must be very hungry,"
and he pulled a fish from his basket. The
old man thanked him and hurried off.

Then Jack came home he heard his mother
saying,"Jack, I am very proud of you, to
give an old man what you wanted yourself".
Jack said,"But how did you know?" She only
smiled and left the room. Jack never did
find out the old man was only Jerry.

Lloyd Justice,5A.

EASTER RABBIT BASKETS

Six boys and girls in our room made
rabbits to be used on the dining room tables
Easter Sunday. We made 155. First we drew
them on thick white paper, then made their
faces. We painted some of their coats blue
red, green, yellow, and purple. Then we out-
lined them in gold paint. We painted the
eyes and nose pink.. We then pasted them to
gether and made a basket to put the candy
in. We also painted buttons on the coats.
We put the boxes and took them to the office

Thomas Bice,6A.

JUNIOR GIRLS COTTAGE

Over at our cottage we have lots of
duties. We get up and get ready for
breakfast. The bell rings and we go over
and eat. When we come back we have lots of
work to do. After we get our work done we
get ready for school. After the school day
we take the little girls out side to play.
Later we bring them in and get them ready
for supper. After supper they play until
bedtime. Then we all go to bed.

Naomi White,6A.

MY DUTY

My duty is taking care of the babies
but it is lots of fun. But just the same
taking care of babies is work too. Mrs.
Bickel is nice to me if I don't know how
to do things. She makes all the dresses
and sunsuits for the babies. She loves
all of them just the same. There is another
girl to help. We try to do our work well.
I feed dress, and wash the babies. Every
thing must be kept very clean all the time.
I like my duty very much. Betty Warnick.

HOW WE MADE OUR COVERED WAGON

For our covered wagon we got a cigar box, medium size, and tore off the lid. Then we cut three pieces of strong wire fourteen inches long. A tiny loop was made on each end and the wires fastened on by tacks through the loops and the wires bent across the top. The three wires make the frame. To make the curved wires stay in place another wire is tied a cross them with a short string.

When that is done cut a piece of white cloth fourteen inches wide and about five inches longer than the box. Turn one side of the cloth under and hem it. Stretch the cloth over the wires and tack it along the other side of the box. Pull the loose ends of the string in the hems to make the ends of the wagon tops look round with a round hole in it. Pull the strings together and fasten down with a thumb tack.

The boys down in the shop turned the wheels round and gave them to us. We painted them brown and fastened them to the cigar boxes with small nails. Dick Siebold

HOW THE PIONEERS LIVED

In the pioneer days they did not live as we do today. They did not have brick houses, shoes, stockings, stores, and many other things. They lived in log houses. Our pioneer book is very interesting. It shows how to make cradles, covered wagons, and a log cabin.

Albert Hall, 5B

HOW THE PIONEERS DRESSED

When the pioneers lived long ago, they did not dress like we do today. They had long homespun dresses to wear.

Would you like to have me tell you how we made our pioneer people. We made five people, the mother, father, girl, the boy, and baby sister Sue. We made them out of cardboard. We colored the fathers suit brown and the mother's dress gray. Harry's suit was black and Hope's dress blue. Sister Sue's dress was white.

We had a nice time making the children.

Diana Ferrier. 5B.

OUR CIRCUS DAY

Tuesday the thirteenth of May we went to the circus. First we got dressed up. Then we went down and stood in line waiting for the bus. Mr. Brown told us when to go out to the bus. We got on the bus and were on our way. When we arrived at the circus we stood outside awhile. A man announced about a lady who could swallow a sword. We started into the big tent. On our way we saw some animals. We saw tigers, lions, and elephants. There were wild horses. We went in and took our seats. We had to wait a long time. While we

were waiting a man announced there were twenty five cameras to be given away, a silk hose and other things. When he said this everyone started buying candy. A man announced that a woman would sing. After the song the parade started. There were ladies on elephants, horses, and a lot of pretty things in the parade. Next came the dancers. Then there were some trapeze performers. The clowns were up there with them. One of the clowns was hanging head down and the other one took the broom and dusted off his pants. A man walked up the wire and slid back down again. Then came some more trapeze performers. The man was dressed in yellow. There were a number of men and women performers on the trapeze. A girl had to swing blindfolded. There were some statues and they were pretty. A man said to stay for the wild west show for 15¢. The cowboys were out there dressed in their suits.

Naomi White.

1st clown: Hey, I can't see.

2d clown: Why can't you see?

1st clown: Because I have my eyes shut.

THE FUNNIEST THING AT THE CIRCUS

A clown came up to kiss Mrs. Koons at the circus. He had a funny hat on and was dressed in funny clothes. He had paint all over his face. Ha, Ha, Ha, Ha,

Floyd Ferrier, 6A.

CIRCUS DAYS

Circus day is so much fun.

I love a circus,

So does everyone.

There were some seals

That tried to catch a ball

That was so much fun,

But that wasn't all.

There was a trapeze woman,

She was, Oh, so sweet

She was so much fun to watch,

She would hang up by her feet.

And then there was a bull tamer

Dressed up super fine.

And then there came some elephants

That marched in a line.

Last but best came the parade,

They all walked around

To finish up the fun

On the circus ground.

Lloyd Justice, 5A.

THE BASKETBALL TEAM

We had a fine basketball team this year. We played every school in Fort Wayne twice but Adams. Our first game was with Harrison Hill. We lost to them. We won over Jefferson School by a score of 34 to 28. We beat James Smart 21 to 19. We lost to Harmer in the Tournament by a score of 23 to 19. Everyone liked the way we played and we tried to show good sportsmanship whether we won or lost.

George Boone, 5A.

SPORTS AFTER SCHOOL

After school some of the boys play free for all. They try to get the ball. The one who gets it tries not to get tackled. If he knows he is going to be tackled he throws the ball out. Then we try to get the ball.

John Rhonemus, 5A

A GOOD CITIZEN

A good citizen is careful of books. A good citizen enjoys the privileges of the public library in his community. He takes good care of books which he borrows and reads. He never turns down corners of pages or draws pictures in books. He never tears pages out of books. He will never play on other people's property. A good citizen never teases animals. A good citizen never plays other people's bicycles or takes other people's automobiles. We should never touch anything that doesn't belong to them. If children do things they should not do they should expect to be punished.

Tom Bice
Lloyd Justice

FLOWERS AND SHOWERS

I see the leaves
Then all at once
Down come the showers
And up come the flowers.

Norman Doud, 6A.

OUR GYM

Our gym period every Friday permits the girls to play basketball, the girls to go on stage and do stunts & dance. We have lots of fun in our gym class.

Naomi Whit

OUR GYM PERIOD

In our gym period we have much fun. We play all kinds of games. When it rains we go into the gymnasium and play volleyball. When it is a bright sunny day we play ball outside. We have a baseball team, a basketball team, and a track team. Our room has gym twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays. I think sports are worth while as they teach us to show good sportsmanship in everything we do.

Lloyd Justice, 5A

BASEBALL

Baseball is now being played by most people. Every Sunday the Junior boys play the Senior boys. They beat us the first game by a score of 14 to 9, and we won over them in the second game 7 to 1. All the other games we played with them, they beat us. We play for the pleasure and fun of the game. We had a new ball the last game we played and were benten.

George Boone, 5A.

HOW SPORTS HELP TO MAKE US HEALTHY

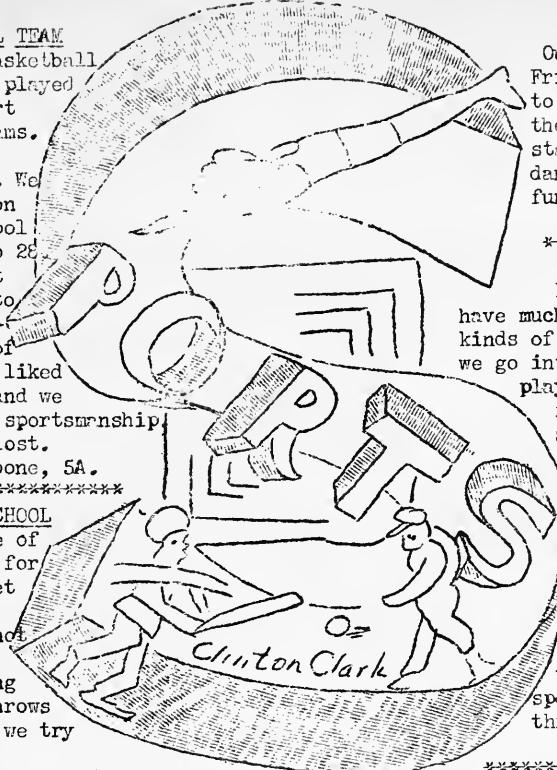
I think sports are the best thing there is for pleasure. You can play baseball or football or most anything for sport. Sports have a lot to do with keeping you healthy. They keep you out doors in the fresh air. The play makes you tired so you want plenty of sleep at night. The main thing about sports is the pleasure and enjoyment.

Marvin Leuring.

TRAINING TO BE AN ATHLETE

Athletic organizations commonly hire a trainer or coach, as well as a physical director to help the athletes get into condition and to give them special training for the games in which the team is going to play.

John Rhonemus.



GRAFT

INTERMEDIATE GRADES

BUI LD ING A
MODEL AIRPLANE

The building of a model airplane is an easy job. I am writing on how to build one and also showing the plans for one we built.

Forst you either buy or make your plans.

Do one side of the body and the the other. The balsa wood is cut in strips to size as called for in the plans. The strips are laid down on the plan and cemented together. In this way the frame is made. Cement both sides

together and you are ready for the rudder.

Cut these pieces according to the plan and cement them together as for the frame and make the stabelizer. Pin and cement them together. The wings are now made and cemented

into place.

The job is now ready to covered with the paper. The wheels and nose blocks are put on. The plane is now ready to fly.

Clint Clark. 6B.

A I PLANES

In our room we are making airplanes. Two boys have finished the ones they were making. They placed them near the ceiling in the room. One of them has two wings and the other only one. There are more boys working on planes. We hope to finish a number of them this spring. Floyd Ferrier.

CRAFT

Every Wednesday morning we have a craft period. We make airplanes, scrap books, and pins. We have seventeen airplanes hanging up in our room. We drew down the plans for thirteen of them and made them ourselves. The other planes were built from pland we bought

Thomas Bice, 6A.

HOW WE MAKE ALPHABET PINS

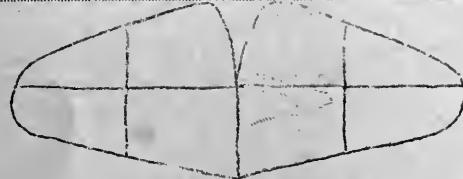
One day our teacher brought us some alphabet soup letters. First we picked out all the letters we needed to make the names of all our friends. We then glued them on pieces of wood cut to the size and shape desired. A slot was cut in the back side and a sefety pin glued in. The pins were now painted with show card and shell-laced.

George Boone. 5A.

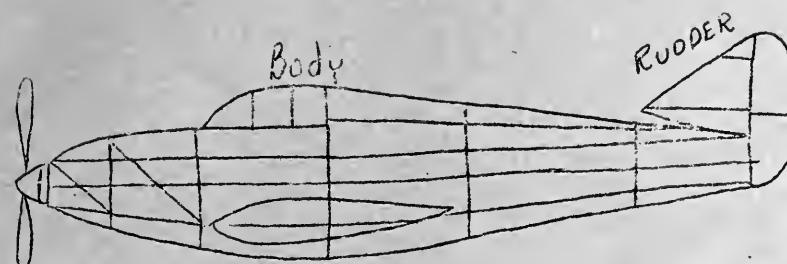
HOW WE MADE BADGES

One day Merlin Doud was given some alphabet soup letters. He made a pin with his name on it. I asked to make one and the idea became popular. Then we asked if we might cut them out in the shop. Now we are doing many of them.

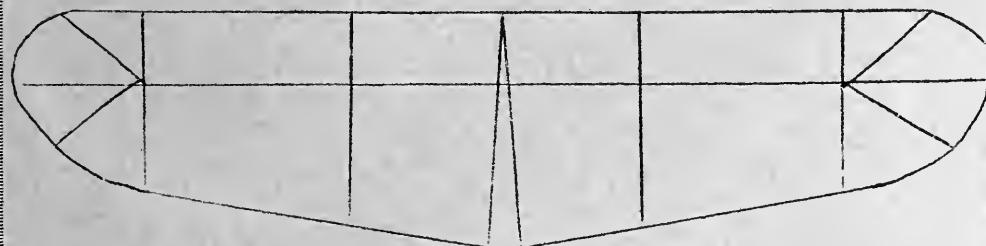
Richard Hurris, 4A



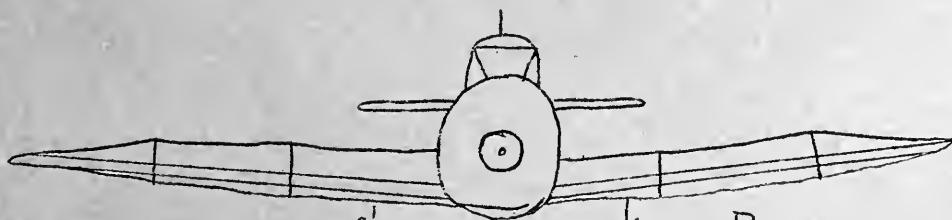
STABILIZER



SIDE VIEW

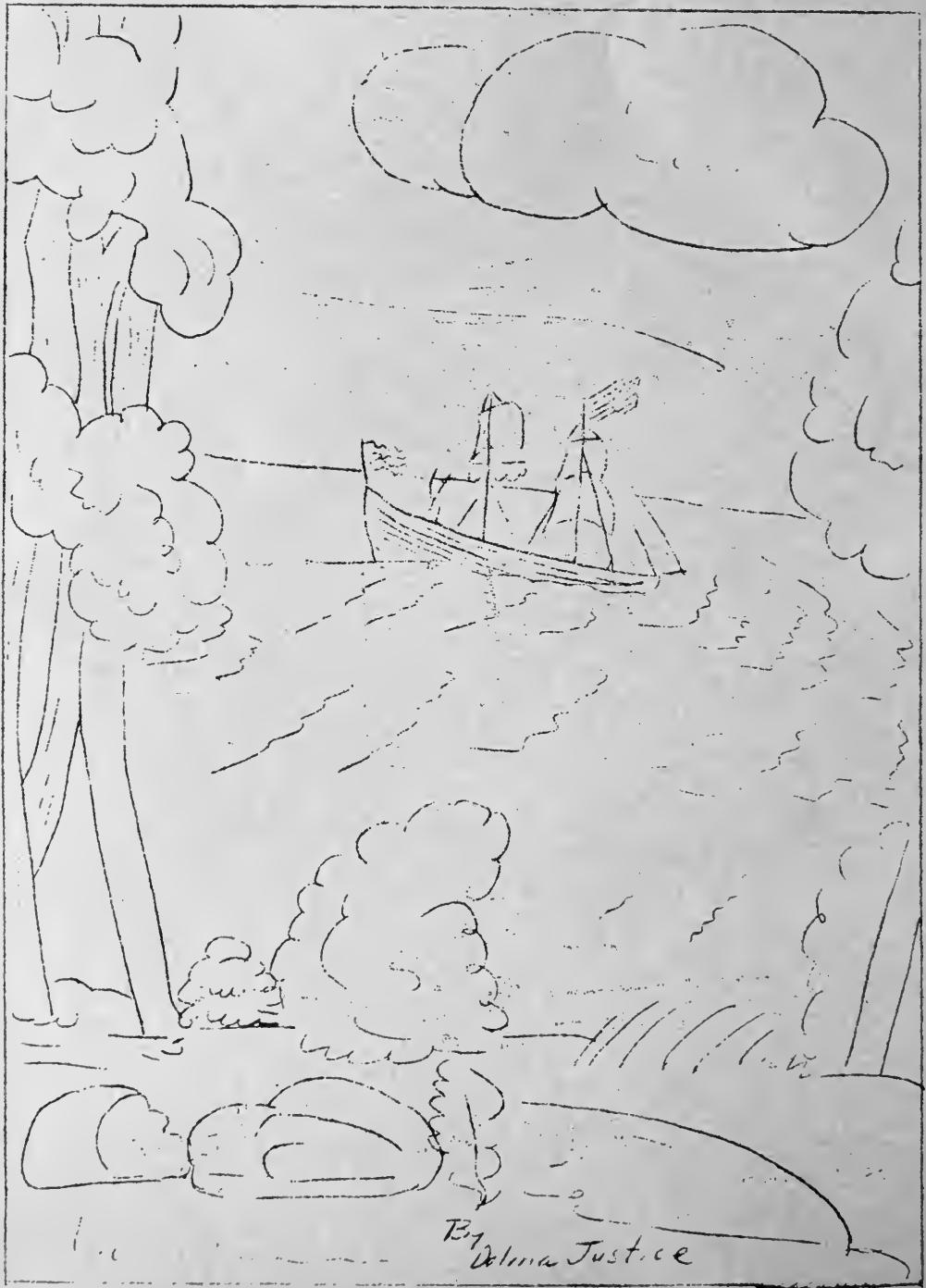


WINGS



FRONT VIEW

By
Norman
Doud



By
Adina Justice



